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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,382—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

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PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the extremely moderate terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
ASSAM	3388	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th Aug.
†..L. THALES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton ..	21st ..
† SIAM	3911	550	H. T. Weigall.	28th ..
B.L. CLYDE	4124	700	W. D. Medlin ..	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3388	550	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ..
				Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4193	800	E. Stewart ..	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3911	550	H. T. Weigall	28th ..
P.L. SUTLEJ	4130	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 220, Rs. 314, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	..	..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	..	..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water... ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ,,	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1 0
Raspberryade ... ... ,,	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Potash Water... ... ... ,,	0 12
Lithia Water ... ... ,,	1 8
Vichy Water... ... ... ,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

By Authority of the Calcutta Turf Club.

THE RULES OF RACING.

TOGETHER
WITH RULES RELATING TO LOTTERIES, BETTING, &c.,
TO COME INTO OPERATION ON 1st AUGUST, 1888
CLOTH, Rs. 2.

THE RACING CALENDAR

WILL BE PUBLISHED
ON 2nd AUGUST AND ON THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATE THURSDAYS.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 12.
ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO RACE HORSES, EMPLOYMENT, ACCOMMODATION, AND ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH RACING WILL BE ADMITTED.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
CALCUTTA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the elite of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Head of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United Services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
SABHAI FRAMJI KABAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
Published by
MACMILLAN & Co., London.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay.

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,030 tons (at 11 a.m., on 12th instant after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," on FRIDAY, 10th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon, and Marmagoa every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	..1st class.....	Rs. 20
Do.	..2nd class.....	,, 10
Do.	..Deck, without diet..	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th August, 1888 Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *viâ* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA.....	2,880....	On or about 31st August 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING REQUISITES.

SIGHT ELEVATORS with Vernier Scale 1-50th of an inch. Rs. 5-4 each.
Ditto ditto Combined with Quadrant. Rs. 6-12 each.
MARTINI BACK SIGHT PROTECTORS, Nickel Plated, Re. 1-2 each.
Ditto ditto Sliding Pattern, Re. 1-4 each.
FORESIGHT PROTECTORS, Nickel Plated, As. 12 ea.

WOOL MOPS. As. 12 each.	BRASS WIRE BRUSHES. Re. 1 each.
BRISTLE BRUSHES. Re. 1 each.	WHITE PAINT Per bot. Re. 1-4 each.

BOXES OF PAINTS, complete with Brushes, in small tin box, suitable for waist pocket, Re. 1-4 each.

JEFFERY'S PATENT BARREL REFLECTOR, for seeing the state of the inside of the Barrel. Recommended by the Editor of the "Volunteer Service Gazette." Rs. 2-8 each.

MORRIS'S PATENT AIMING AND SIGHTING APPARATUS.

Suited for the Regulation Martini-Henry Rifle or 12-bore Shot Guns. For teaching shooting to Recruits and Beginners, or for practice by Marksmen and Efficients, they are most valuable. The great benefit derived from a regular and systematical practice with a Morris Tube" is now universally acknowledged, and the original cost is soon re-paid by the amount of Prizes won. For converting the ordinary shot gun into a cheap and accurate small bore Rifle, they are strongly recommended.

Full instructions for fitting and using the Tubes are sent with each Tube.

Price for Martini-Henry Rifle Tube, with Cleaning Rod and Brush, complete, Rs. 27-8 each.

Ditto ditto for Martini-Henry Carbine, Rs. 27-8 each

Ditto for 12-bore Gun Tube, complete, Rs. 32-8 each

Paper Targets for 5, 10, 15, and 25 yards, Rs. 1-6 Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

Cartridges, per 100, Rs. 3.

DEFINER AND DESIGNS FOR FORESIGHT. Can be instantly adjusted, and is unsurpassed for the excellence of Design which can be produced on the Foresight.

DESIGN HOLDER, with one Design, Paint and Brush, in tin-box. Re. 1-12.

BURN'S PATENT BARREL COOLER. Re. 1-12.

STOUT CANVAS BAGS, leather bound, to take Martini-Henry. Every Volunteer who takes care of his Rifle should possess one. Rs. 8-8 each.

PULL BARREL CLEANER. For use at the Butts. Complete in Leather Case for pocket. Re. 3 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF
GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AND AMMUNITION,
EVERY REQUISITE FOR SPORTSMEN, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art to their newly received supply of Cameras, Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.
Full Catalogues Free on Application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'
FERRINTOSH.
THE RAPIDLY INCREASING SALE OF THIS
GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY
Having been anticipated,
We are able to maintain its quality.
It is not imported by us until several years old, and is stored many months in Her Majesty's Indian Bonded Warehouses, where it mellows much more rapidly than at Home, before being bottled.
Ferrintosh is pure, mellow, and of agreeable delicate flavour. Drinkers of Scotch Whisky, who have not tried it, should at once do so.
Per Dozen, Rs. 22-8.

OLD VATTED "FERRINTOSH."
Patronised by Royalty.
Per Dozen, Rs. 27.

PHILLIPS AND CO.,
LIMITED,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPORTING AND TRAVELLING KNIVES.

No1.—Containing Screw Driver Saw, Gimlet, Cartridge Extractor for 12 and 16 bore cartridges, Button Hook, Cork Screw, Champagne Wire Cutter, Railway Key, and large blade Nickel Haft with Shackel. Price, Rs. 8.

No, 2.—Containing Cork Screw, Champagne Wire Cutter Catridge Extractor for 12 and 16 bore, Button Hook, and large blade Nickel Haft. Rs. 6-8.
Champagne Knives, with Cork Screw and two blades Nickel Haft. Rs. 2-12.

POCKET KNIVES OF VARIOUS KINDS.
For Sale by
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35, Esplanade Road), BOMBAY.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS

IS a complete appliance for purposes of Rest and Sleep, combining all the advantages of a perfect Spring Bed, can be made soft or hard at pleasure by using the handle. It can be taken to pieces in a few moments; and, packing in a very small compass, is very handy for camp life. Perfectly elastic, cool, and cleanly.

DOUBLE WOVE.	PACIFIC PATENT PATTERN.
6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.....each Rs. 31 0	6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.....each Rs. 28 8
6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 6 in..... ,, ,, 41 0	6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. ..... ,, ,, 34 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts .....Rs. 5	Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4	Per case of 6 dozen Pts. .....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies, &c., &c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water, Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

JAVAS, No. 1.....per box	Rs. 3 8	HAVANNA Shaped Trichinopolies.....	Rs. 2 0
Do. No. 2..... ,, ,,	3 0	DAWSON'S Muster do.	,, 1 12

NOBLES Muster, Trichinopolies .....Rs. 1 12

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

"KAISERS."

MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp and Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In seasickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

C. P. & Co. INDIA. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTLE."

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH. C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvors, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320. —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 235, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY. LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,
A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.
Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE!
A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS.

FINISHED in the best style and made up as light as compatible with good wear and appearance.

A, L & Ws

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE WEST of ENGLAND VENETIAN. Yarn-Dyed and Lined best Silk throughout. Complete Suit...	95 0
With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra.....	5 0
SUPERFINE LADIES' CLOTH, very light and specially manufactured for wear in India, Lined best Silk throughout. The Suit.....	105 0
With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra.....	5 0
OUR NEW CASHMERE and BARATHEA CLOTH, is very light and thoroughly adapted to the Climate; makes up well and will give good and agreeable wear. Lined Best Silk throughout. Complete Suit.....	105 0
With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra.....	5 0
DRESS SUITS, made from the same Cloths as above, but lined with Rich Italian Cloth instead of Silk. Complete Suit .....Rs. 85	0 & 95 0

Patterns, Catalogue, and Simple Self-measurement Forms will be sent on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH"

"INNOCENTIA"
FULLY MAINTAINS ITS POSITION AS ONE OF THE BEST WHISKIES EVER IMPORTED INTO INDIA.
REALLY GOOD OLD,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
Per dozen, Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.
SOCIAL DANCE, TOWN HALL,
FRIDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1888.
Tickets, ONE RUPEE. LADIES FREE.
Apply to HONY. SECRETARY.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Falkland Road, Byculla, on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a portion of the NEW COLABA SOUTH BATTERY, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money, will be received by the undersigned, on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1888, at 12 noon.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 8th Aug. 1888.

WANTED.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAWAB SIR KHURSHED JAH, K.C.I.E., is desirous of engaging the services of a Medical Gentleman (Mahomedan preferred). Salary H. S. Rs. 500 per mensem with prospects. A Diploma from some of the Government Colleges will be a necessary qualification. Applications with copies of certificates to be forwarded to the undersigned.

J. D'COSTA,
Private Secretary
to H. E. KURSHED JAH, K.C.I.E.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—Members are informed that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India will be held in the rooms of the Association, 47, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

The business before the meeting will be :—

1. To receive and adopt the report and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

2. To declare the result of the voting for the election of councillors who take the place of those retiring.

JOHN KENNY, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant in the Presidency Association Rooms, Hornby Row, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. Members are requested to attend.

BUSINESS.

To adopt a Memorial to the Senate relating to the Draft University Act as now revised by the Special Committee of the Senate.

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, B. A., LL.B.,
HARI SITARAM DIKSHIT, B.A., LL.B.,
Bombay Graduates' Association, 7th August, 1888. Honorary Secretaries.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June, 188 , being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church-Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1888, to registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 8th August, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 22nd August, 1888, both days inclusive.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 9th day of August, 1888, presented to the High Court of Bombay by MAHOMEDALLY JAFFERJEE, of Foolgully, outside the Fort, Bombay, a creditor, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, on the 28th day of August, 1888, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for winding-up of the Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI.
Solicitors for the Petitioner,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

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BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).	Luncheon Baskets.
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BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Snuffs.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Counterpanes.	TABLE LINEN.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Teas, Neilgherry.
D'Oyleys.	TOBACCOS.
Eau de Stuttgart.	Toilette Table Covers.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Towels.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Warming Stoves.
Home Gymnasium.	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

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A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by Schroder	Rs. 250
2	,,	,, Soundy	,, 275
3	,,	,, Collard and Collard	,, 325
4	Semi-Grand	,, Erard	,, 360
5	Plain Square	,, Maud	,, 250
6	,,	,, Doener	,, 650
7	Semi-Grand	,, Broadwood	,, 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.		,, 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GOVIND MAROO CHEERY and ANUNTA MAROO CHEERY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASSER HORMARJEE, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold batty land or ground situate at Bombay, on the west side of Delisle Road, Parell, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (6,918) six thousand nine hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Hasomjee Hormusjee and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, on o towards the west by the property of Maneckchund Nagsee, on the north by a Municipal Tank, and on the south by the property of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old Nos. 35-91 and 109-138 and Collector's new Nos. 11,907 and 12,021, and New Survey Nos. 4-2947 and 4-2947 and are in the occupation of Govind Maroo Cheery and Anunta Maroo Cheery.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1888.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.

The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities :—5,000 yards by the 15th September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered ; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.

The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample and a deposit of Rs. 500, and must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before noon, on 20th August, 1888.

The person or persons whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the value of the stamp. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to carry out the contract.

Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS B. HANNA,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 30th July, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

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ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

NOTICES.

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Price List forwarded on applicatio to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 141 of 1887.

The ORIENTAL OIL and FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY Limited, a JOINT-STOCK COMPANY registered in Bombay under Act VI. of 1882, having its office at No. 70, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADDON BHIVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk residing in house No. situate at Gaumdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of April, 1887, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 7,884-15-9 for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of March, 1888, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

I. All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate at Tardeo Road in that locality, known as Chikulwady in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,556 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 333 to 334, new survey No. 13,853, old survey No. 653, new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773, and Street No. and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Wassudeo Ramchundra, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by a public passage, and partly by the property of Jairam Hurry, and on or towards the west by the property of Gungadher Bhivjee. This land has been leased to the Plaintiff Company by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1886, and made between the said Defendant, Maddon Bhivji of the one part and the said Plaintiff Company of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of October, 1886, at the monthly rent of Rupees 151 with a covenant for renewal thereof, and also with a covenant to sell the said land to the lessees at a valuation mentioned in the said Lease. By an order of reference made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suits Nos. 274 and 275 of 1887, and dated the 26th day of January, 1888, it is declared that the said Lease of the 6th of October, 1886, is a valid lease binding upon Janardhan Maddonjee and Dinanath Maddonjee, the Plaintiffs in the said last mentioned two suits and the said Defendant, Maadon Bhivji.

II. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurment 431 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,322 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Manecckjee Merwanjee and Gungadher Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Gungadher and Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Gungadher and Ramchundra Bhivjee, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckjee Merwanjee.

III. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-disrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 583 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Pascoal de Sousa, on or towards the south by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Manecckjee Merwanjee, on or towards the west by the property of Sonabai, daughter of Meerjee Jeewanjee.

IV. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 45 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, New No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the West by the property of Gungadher Bhivjee.

V. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2 219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the book- of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773, and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Dinanath Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the West by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 9th August 1888.

The property secondly above described will be sold on he premises at 3-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1888.

The property thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-15 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1888.

The property fourthly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1888.

The property fifthly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-15 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1888.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

1. A claim of Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata for Rupees 13,521-4 with further interest at the rate of two per cent. per mensem due under two Indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 15th April, 1887, and the 21st April, 1887, made between the abovenamed Defendant, Maddon Bhivji of the one part and the said Burjorji Nowrji Tata of the other part. The said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata claims priority over the attachments issued in this suit.

2. Janardhen Maddonjee and Dinanath Maddonjee claim that with the exception of about 61 square yards of land of the properties secondly, thirdly, fourthly or fifthly, hereinbefore, described, and also with the exception of two buildings or dwelling houses standing on portions thereof, the said properties are ancestral in which the said claimants in their own right and assignees of their brother Wassudeo Maddonjee are interested. The said claimants also claim that the said two buildings or dwelling-houses were respectively built by them with their own private moneys and are their respective absolute properties. The said claimants have filed a suit in the High Court at Bombay being Suit 274 of 1887 against the Defendant Maddon Bhivjee and the abovenamed Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, whereby they prayed *inter alia* that it may be declared that a certain Indenture of Lease, dated 6th October, 1886, and the Indentures of Mortgage of the 15th and 21st April, 1887, the subject of the preceding claim respectively are void and inoperative or that such indentures of Lease and Mortgage operated only to convey the share and the interest of the said Defendant, Maddon Bhivjee, in the said properties, and that the same are in no way valid or binding against the shares of the said claimants.

The said claimants have also filed a suit in the said Court being Suit No. 275 of 1887, against the said Maddon Bhivji and the said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, whereby they prayed *inter alia* that the respective shares and interest of all parties beneficially interested in the said ancestral properties may be ascertained and declared, and that it may be declared that the said Indentures of mortgage of the 15th and 21st days of April, 1887, are void and inoperative against the said claimants, and are not binding upon their shares in the said properties, and that the said properties may be partitioned among the persons entitled thereto. The said suits have been referred to Arbitration, and no award has as yet been made.

The said two suits Nos. 274 and 275 of 1887, are defended by the said Maddon Bhivji and Burjorji Nowrojt Tata and their written statements therein are filed claiming *inter alia* that the said two houses claim by the said Janardhen Maddon and Dinanath Maddon as their own form part of family property, and that all the properties attached in this suit were mortgaged to the said Burjorji Nowroji Tata to secure moneys advanced for family purposes.

But by the order of reference made in the said Suit No. 274 and 275 of 1887, and dated the 26th day of January, 1888, it is declared that the said lease of the 6th of October 1886, is a valid lease binding upon the Plaintiffs, the said Janardhen Maddonji and Dinanath Maddonji and the Defendant, Maddon Bhivji.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale, provided that if the Plaintiffs shall become the purchasers they shall be entitled to set off the amount of the decree against the purchase money as provided in the order made herein and dated the 16th February, 1888.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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SHIRTS.
London Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis ; also in Colours.
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Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.
Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

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SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs. 21
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Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,, 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,, 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,, 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,, 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,, 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,, 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,, 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,, 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,, 42

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SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

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MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaziolu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

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All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Poona *vs.* Bombay, Poona.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Volunteer Club Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Abana arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Clan Graham sailed yesterday for Marseilles.

POLO.—The game to-day will be :—Messrs. Barton, (captain), Graham, Cobbold, Nathan, and Dixon *vs.* Messrs. Prevost (captain), Lovett, Lawrence, and Captain Hodgkinson. Play to commence at 5-15 p.m. Gentlemen are requested to bring down both colours.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the past month was 5,277, out of which 1,017 were new admissions, the daily average being 170. The prevailing diseases were fevers, dysentery, whooping cough, and mumps.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Kamlu Piraji, Revenue Patel of mauze Nandgaon, taluka Nandgaon, in the Nasik Collectorate, having been convicted under Sec. 384 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

WESLEYAN CONCERT.—We are requested to state that a concert will be given to-morrow, Saturday, at 8-30 p.m., in the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on behalf of the Bazaar Funds. An interesting feature of the programme is that the whole of the pieces will be given by the pupils of the Colaba High School.

BURGLARY AT DADUR.—Bhura, woman, living at Dadur, reported to the police that her house was broken into on Tuesday night last, and property, consisting of cash, silver wristlets, and copper vessels, the whole valued at Rs. 43, stolen.

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD THE G. I. P. R. Co.—A Borah merchant, named Abdool Ali Chandabhoy, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman, Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods on the 2nd instant for despatch by rail to Hubli, and thereby attempting to defraud the G. I. P. Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 11. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kurreem Faizuladeen, a labourer, aged 35 years. On the 23rd ultimo he sustained a severe wound on the nose by a fall against an iron chatty, and was taken to hospital, where the wound was dressed. On the 4th instant he was admitted into the hospital suffering from symptoms of tetanus, and died at 7 p.m., on Wednesday. A verdict in accordance was returned.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Abdool Rahimon Street, touching the death of Ardaseer Pestonjee, a solicitor's clerk, aged 35 years. For the past two years he had been suffering from symptoms of consumption, and on Wednesday evening he had fever as usual. At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning deceased was seen to jump into a well in Pydownee Road. An alarm was raised, and the body of the deceased recovered by the police. The verdict was that deceased had committed suicide while under the delirium of fever.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Crummy charged Latiff Gunny, an old offender, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with the theft of a watch. The accused was convicted by the same magistrate a week ago on a charge of housebreaking and theft, and was sentenced to two year's hard labour. He was now charged with the above offence, which was committed on the same day as the other. Besides breaking into a house in the native town the accused entered two others, from one of which he stole a watch which he pledged with a Marwaree, and which was traced to the accused. In defence he denied the charge, but called no witness. He was sentenced to two years' further imprisonment.

A NUISANCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ebramjee Adamjee and three other boatmen were charged, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with being disorderly in a public place. It appeared that a Borah drove up to Stone Bunder with his luggage, intending to go on board an outgoing boat. All the accused crowded round him, and before he could decide whom to engage, the boatmen commenced quarrelling among themselves. A sepoy came up and took them in custody. The Magistrate fined them Rs. 2 each.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Flora Sophia, a Jewess, living in Parell Road, Byculla, reported to the police, on Wednesday, the theft of a Chubbs' despatch-box, containing a gold brooch set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 2,500, also other gold and silver jewellery to the value of Rs. 300, from a cupboard, during the absence of herself and family from home. Upon enquiries made by the police the servant of the complainant, named Reuben Moshi, and his brother, Rahimon Moshi, have been arrested by the police on suspicion. The despatch-box was found broken open minus its contents in the dispense room of the complainant's premises. The two accused, Reuben Moshi and Rahimon Moshi, were yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with house trespass and theft of property, and the latter with abetting No. 1 in the commission of the said offence. The case was postponed for hearing to the 16th instant, and the accused were remanded to enable the police to make further enquiries.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening Mr. Hissam-ud-Deen, an uncle of Mr. Abdul Huk's, who is a retired Magistrate staying at Secunderabad, was returning home from the city in a doubled-bodied phaeton after visiting some of his friends. Just as his carriage was passing the Moglai police nakah, near the Sirf-i-khas office, a horse, that had bolted with a boy about 15 years old, who had lost all control over the animal and was calling out for help, came up against Mr. Hissam-ud-Deen's carriage with such force that it upset, and the old gentleman was thrown out of it. Fortunately he escaped unhurt, with only a good shake. The poor boy, however, had a fall and sustained a fracture of his wrist. His was removed by the Moglai police to the Chanderghaut Dispensary. The runaway horse was caught by the Residency Police. Mr. Abdul Razak, near whose house all this happened, very kindly placed his own carriage at Mr. Hissam-ud-Deen's disposal, and had him conveyed to his own quarters at Secunderabad.—*Hyderabad Record.*

THE DIVISION IN THE HALAI MEMON COMMUNITY.—The following communication was yesterday addressed to the police by Messrs. Tyabji and Dayabhai, solicitors.—No. 15, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 9th August, 1888.—H. J. Brewin, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay, B. Division.—The leading members and Chotanees. Sir,—Since we wrote to you on the 4th instant on behalf of our clients, the leading members of the Memon Jamat, our clients have heard nothing further as to whther the Chotanees are or are not willing to confirm to the recognized rules of the Jamat and agree to the reference being taken up by all the several Jamats who are in the habit of deciding such disputes. From the fact, however, of the people employed by the Chotanees still going about with sticks our clients are apprehensive that they still meditate mischief and considering the antecedent of the said Chotanees, it will be necessary for our clients to take the matter further before the superior authority to ensure protection of their person. We shall be glad to know what our clients are to expect in the matter of the settlement of the disputes between the respective parties.—We are, Sir, yours very truly, Tyabji and Dayabhai, Solicitors, High Court.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADRESS.—The Anjuman-i-Zaid-i-Musalmanan-i-Jadid gave a dinner to a hundred Mahomedan gentlemen on the occasion of presenting an address of congratulation to Kazi Abdul Latif Sahib Sunday, on Wednesday evening. Among those present were Kazi Abdul Latif Sahib, Maulawi Abdul Ahmid Sahib Khatib, President; Khan Bahadur Goolam Mohamed Munshi, Secretary; Haji Hasham Nurani and Haji Abdus-Sattar Sahib, joint-treasurers; Jan Mohamed Latif Nazir, Maulawis Haji Ubaidullah Sahib, Abdul Kadir Sahib Jitekar, Abdul Kadir Sahib Baatiza, Mohamed Siddik Sahib, Pir Goolam Faruk Sahib, Messrs. M. H. Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, Mirza Husain Khan, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, and many others. Mr. K. B. Goolam Mohamed Munshi explained the object of the meeting, and added that the worthy Kazi Sahib has already received two addresses of congratulations from the Anjuman-i-Ahbab and Anjuman-i-Islam, and now the Anjuman-i-Zaid-Musalmanan-i-Jadid was going to present a similar address to their learned and valued friend on his being favoured with the title of Shams-ul-Ulama by the Supreme Government. The address was then read in Persian, and a poem in Urdu recited, expressing appreciation of the British Government. They were then handed over to the Kazi Sahib by the President of the Anjuman. The Kazi Sahib returned thanks to the Anjuman. After partaking of the dinner and the distribution of rose-water and nosegays the gathering broke up.

INTERESTING TO LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, a woman, named Lukhmi, and a man, named Banjia, were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the former with theft of several gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 400, the property of Demjee Megjee, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Saunders, on behalf of the accused Banjia. Mr. Roughton, previous to examining the complainant in the case, made a formal objection to Mr. Saunders being allowed to practise in the Magistrate's Court, grounding his objections on various sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, dealing with the appointment of duly qualified persons to practise in the Magistrate's Courts by order of the High Court. He also referred to the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879, which defined the powers of a Mooktiar, who, he took the opportunity to inform his Worship, was not allowed to practise in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Saunders was a solicitor of the Calcutta Courts, on the rolls of which he still remained, and he was therefore subject to the rules of the Legal Practitioners Act, which defined what powers Mr. Saunders was entitled to use in Bombay, subject to the approval of the High Court. Mr. Saunders had said he was a vakeel of the High Court, but that question had been disposed of by section 4 of the Act, which applies to the Bombay Presidency, and states that a vakeel shall only be allowed to practise in the Subordinate Courts of the Presidency in which he is entitled to practise in the High Court. As Mr. Saunders had been on the rolls of the Calcutta Courts he was not therefore, according to the Act referred to, allowed to practise in this Presidency. This Act also referred to solicitors, and section 5 prohibited their practising in Bombay. He, therefore, practised in Bombay without any authority. Under these circumstances, Mr. Roughton failed to see how Mr. Saunders could practise as a pleader, and he therefore asked his Worship to refuse to allow that gentleman to follow his calling in that Court. In making the request, he stated, he did so with regret, as he had no ill-feeling towards Mr. Saunders; but made the application in a purely professional manner.

Mr. Saunders, in reply to the objection, put it to his Worship whether he was in a position to dispose of the matter. Would he have the honour to debar him practising as a solicitor? Mr. Crawley-Boevey as well as Mr. Ryan had refused to do so a few days previous when pleaders had raised a similar objection, and their objections had been overruled. If his Worship declined to decide the question, then it would not be necessary for him to go into a great deal of matter bearing on the case, which would occupy a considerable time of the Court. He considered that the subject should be referred to the High Court, where it would be properly gone into. If, however, his Worship decided to settle the objection raised he asked him not to do it in an off-hand manner.

The Magistrate said he personally preferred the matter to be settled in the High Court. If Mr. Roughton persisted in his objection he would have to give an opinion. It was open, however, to Mr. Roughton to withdraw the objection raised, for if he gave an opinion, one or the other of the parties would feel aggrieved and take the matter to the High Court. Mr. Saunders himself could withdraw from the case and make an application to the High Court. If he did not these objections would otherwise be made from time to time.

Mr. Roughton then withdrew his objection, and the case was proceeded with. After the complainant Damjee Megjee and two of his witnesses had been examined, the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday evening. The following members were present:—President in the chair—Dr. W. Dymock. Vice-President—Mr. Kharsetji Rastamji Cama. Members of Council—Messrs J. Gerson da Cunha, George Waters, T. S. Weir, Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, and Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi. Secretaries—Messrs. Basil Scott and John de Cunha. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Members—Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Damodar Krishna Karandikar, D. A. D'Monte, H. W. de B. Prescott, Venayak Govind Gidh, Narotam Gordhandas, and Rupsing Mathuradas Lowjee.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and a paper, entitled "A Descriptive Alphabetical List of Twenty Occult Sciences of the Muslims," by Mr. E. Rehatsek, was then read. In the course of the discussion that followed, in which Messrs. Dymock, Geo. Waters, J. Gerson da Cunha, and Basil Scott took part, Mr. John de Cunha alluded to the "Sortes Virgilia" pricking for texts, "The Witch of Endor" and Omens drawn from the crow by the Cid Rug Diaz de Bivar and Alva, Fanez. Mr. Joshi said that the Athurvanveda treated of the occult sciences of the Hindus, and was the source of the various *tantras*. A *tantra*, known as Dattatrya Patala, enumerated about twenty occult sciences, not including Astrology and Palmistry, which were the subjects of separate treatises.

A note by Babu K. Basu on a new Hindu sect in the district of Jessore, in Bengal, was next read, remarking that it is comforting to know on the authority of the light-hearted apostles of the new creed that there is no such thing as sorrow, and that salvation can be obtained by reason alone. After thanks were voted to Mr. Rehatsek and Babu K. Basu, the meeting terminated.

DURBAR AT TANNA.

ON Wednesday last, at the Adulat, at Tanna, a durbar was held on the occasion of delivering over by order of the Government of India to Mr. Ramji Gungaji Bhore, late Nazir of the District Court of Tanna, a sanad, conferring upon him the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction. There was a large and mixed assembly, among others present, being Mr. Hosking, the District Judge; Dr. Kirtikar, the Civil Surgeon; Mr. Willis, the Superintendent of the local jail; and others. The Collector could not be present owing to indisposition.

The District Judge, in opening the proceedings of the evening, said that Mr. Bhore, the late Nazir of the District Court, had performed his duty for a period of about thirty years to the satisfaction of all the Judges of the Court, which fact could be seen from the excellent certificates he had received from them. In addition to his duties as Nazir he had charge of the civil jail, where also he had given every satisfaction. In his charge was also the administration of the property of intestates, which duty he had performed to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Government had resolved to make this title of "Rao Saheb" rare, in order that greater respect might be paid to it. He (the District Judge) was glad to avail himself of the occasion to remark that Government had passed a law, by which women could not be imprisoned for debt. He said that this was a very beneficial step, inasmuch as it relieved women from the hardships of a prison, so repugnant to their delicate feelings. In conclusion, he hoped that Mr. Bhore would live to a long old age to enjoy an honour he had so well deserved.

The District Judge, then having read aloud the sanad, signed by H. E. Lord Dufferin, handed it over to Mr. Bhore amidst loud cheers.

Dr. Kirtikar, the Civil Surgeon, then addressed the meeting. He said he was sorry to say he was not acquainted with Mr. Bhore departmentally. But from his personal contact with him he could say that he was a man of integrity and probity, and that he served as a living example to Government officials to do their duty zealously and faithfully, seeing how honorably Government treated them.

Several other speakers followed, fully endorsing the opinions put forward by Mr. Hosking and Dr. Kirtikar, and Mr. Bhore, who was apparently much affected, thanked the several speakers for the good things they had said about him, and the assembly, in general, for taking the trouble of going there to witness the ceremony.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the distribution of garlands, nosegays, and pan-supari.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

THE following teams have been selected to represent Poona and Bombay, respectively, in their annual match to be played at the Poona Gymkhana to-day and to-morrow:—

POONA.	BOMBAY.
Col Hon Littelton (Capt)	A D Wilkins (Capt)
Barton, 4th K O	J S Wilkins
Francis	C N Clifton
Col Becher	W Holland
Lushington	C E Jervois, R A
Decie, R A	C E O'Shea
Spring-Rice, RE	Kennedy, R A
Stockdale, R A	J B K Macbeth
Edlmann, R A	W A Bailey, 61st Regt
Bush, 2nd D L I	A B Sangster, 4th Rifles
Twiss, R E	H J Vandersee, R A

THE DISPUTES AMONG HALAI MEMONS.

ON the application made by Mr. Kirkpatrick on behalf of the defendant in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Abba Hubib, the Appellate Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, passed the following supplementary order yesterday:—The court supplements its order of the 25th July last by directing that any money which may have been deposited by the applicant or his sureties in pursuance of the court's order of the 13th July be refunded to him that security having only been demanded for the attendance of the applicant pending the application for revision.

Mr. Kirkpatrick afterwards applied, under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for a transfer of the case from the court of Mr. Hamilton to that of Mr. Crawley-Boevey. In answer to the court the learned counsel said he had served a notice on the Public Prosecutor as required by the Code. Mr. Hamilton had sentenced his client to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the maximum punishment allowed by the Code, without allowing him to obtain professional assistance or giving him an opportunity to call his witnesses. The defendant was apprehensive that he would not obtain fair justice from Mr. Hamilton, who, in his report to the court, had said:—"There are disputes in the caste, and to prevent street fights and disturbances the police have been stationed near the mosque. They promptly seized Abba Hubib, Kaloo Meea, and Chotanee, and the Superintendent, after enquiry, realsed Chotanee and placed Abba Hubib and Kaloo Meea before me. Chotanee was examined as well as the police, and the offence being clearly proved, I sentenced Abba to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, as he was evidently a lawless character, who had not been deterred from crime even after witnessing the example of the Seedee two or three hours before."

Mr. Justice Birdwood said there was an apparent objection to the application being heard yesterday, as the notice served upon the Public Prosecutor clearly stated that it was to be heard on "Wednesday."

Mr. Kirkpatrick explained that he first made his application on Wednesday, when it was adjourned until yesterday, and that on the former day he did not get an opportunity to state that he wished to apply for a transfer also.

Their lordships finally granted a rule *nisi*, to be served upon the Public Prosecutor and the Third Presidency Magistrate, requiring them to show cause why the transfer of the case should not be directed.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

AN appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Sattara, in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Vithu bin Nama, was considered before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court yesterday, when Mr. Gauesham Nilkant appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder in causing the death of his wife, Goja, at Tandulwadi, in the Sattara District, on the 8th March last. The accused confessed before a third and first-class magistrate that he went to fetch his wife who had run away from him on the 8th March last; that one Raghu Dhangar showed him where she was concealed; that they both took her with the intention of inducing her to return with her husband; that she tried to run away, and that therefore Raghu struck her and pelted her with stones; and that he himself struck her on the face with a stick. Her corpse was found in the road between Alsund and Balavadi on the following day. The kulkarni of Tandulwadi said that, when he saw the body, there were marks of blood on the nose and mouth; the hair was dishevelled; there were spots of blood on the road near the place and marks of dragging. The hospital assistant, who examined the body, found both the elbow joints dislocated with other injuries, which, he said, were sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. The Sessions Judge remarked there could be little doubt that a brutal assault was committed on the woman, and that death was the result of injuries inflicted in that assault. Before the Sessions Court the accused withdrew the material part of the confession he made before the magistrates, and he laid all the blame on Raghu, who, he said, struck deceased with a stone and began to kick and beat her when she refused to accompany them. He said also that she died twenty minutes after the stone thrown at her by Raghu struck her; and that she fell down, and was sick, and began to cry. It appeared to the Sessions Judge there was no ground for believing that any pressure was exerted by the police to extort the confession. Prisoner admitted he and Raghu disposed of the body; that he made no report whatever to the police authorities; and that he was confused. It was true the accused was trying to make his wife accompany him against her will, and under such circumstances there could be no doubt that he would have recourse to force to compel her to come. The injuries inflicted were so extensive that they could not have been caused by an accidental blow. The assessors found the accused not guilty; but the reasons they gave appeared to the Sessions Judge far-fetched and fanciful. It did not at all follow that Raghu was the actual person who committed the offence because he had absconded and was not forthcoming. He had nothing to do with the accused or his wife, and by accused's own admission he was a stranger to him, and had merely agreed to point out where she was on payment of a rupee. When he found what had happened he would naturally try and get away whatever part he had played. The court, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder, and in consideration of his youth sentenced him to transportation for life. Their lordships, on a consideration of the case, saw no reason to interfere with the sentence; and the appeal was dismissed.

Raghu bin Sadu or Dhrangar, the accomplice of the prisoner in the above case, who had absconded, was arrested subsequently and tried on a charge of murder before Mr. Crowe, who found him guilty of murder. There was no evidence, Mr. Crowe remarked, to show exactly what share Vithu and Raghu had in the murder beyond the statement of Vithu himself, but it was clear from that statement and from the corroborative evidence that they both contributed to it in some degree. By section 37 of the Penal Code, where an offence is committed by means of several acts, whoever intentionally co-operates in the commission of that offence by doing any one of those acts, either singly or jointly with another person, commits that offence. There was no reason for disbelieving the statement of Vithu, corroborated as it was in important particulars by the other evidence in the case. The subsequent conduct of the accused Raghu in absconding from the village was not satisfactorily explained by him. Mr. Crowe found Raghu guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Their lordships confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Party feeling at Goa runs so high just at present that a memorial to the Lisbon Government is in course of circulation for signatures requesting the substitution of Senhor Cardoso de Carvalho, the present Governor-General of Goa, by Senhor Ferreira de Amoral, the late Governor-General, or some administrator. It is not improbable that a counter memorial may follow from the opposite party soliciting his Excellency's retention as one of the best governors the country has seen.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—The death of Dr. Manoel Mariano Sobrinho, Surgeon of Diu, was reported on the 2nd instant under distressing circumstances. On the 28th July cholera broke out with some violence in the Fort of Diu. Dr. Sobrinho went personally to inspect the locality, and ordered it to be disinfected with gunpowder. While he was giving directions a sudden explosion took place where he was standing, and in an instant he was burned so horribly that he was quite disfigured. He was removed to his house, and every assistance was rendered, but without success. Cerebral inflammation supervened, and he succumbed on the 2nd instant.

THE GOANESE ARSENAL.—The materials belonging to the Goa Arsenal were put to public auction and realized Rs. 20,000.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	48	44	42	5	47	19	45	55
Aug. 8, Wednesday..	.....		.....		.....		0	9
„ 9, Thursday ...	0	12	0	11	0	5	.....	
Total..	48	56	42	16	47	24	45	64
Total corresponding date of last year ...	61	77	62	8	58	38	58	2

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Re. 3-per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO. LD., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serwai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Harkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kawasji Dady Limji, Harold King, and Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff; Major G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Messrs. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banjee, Naoroji Boiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy and Raghunath Narayan Khote C.I.E.; Major H. O. Selby; Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowundas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, H. Wilmot Uloth, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

As the Corporation had been adjourned from Monday for want of a quorum, no quorum was required for the meeting which took place yesterday. The chairman commenced business precisely at 3 o'clock, when eight members were present. Major Selby, who was one of them, moved that priority be given to items Nos. 7 and 8 on the agenda paper. Item No. 7 related to a resolution drafted by the committee of the whole Corporation on the subject of the Municipal Bill; and No. 8 was a draft memorial to the Secretary of State prepared by a committee of the Corporation relative to the period for the repayment of the Tansa Works and other loans. The chairman suggested that there were two or three formal matters which might be disposed of before they took up the subjects referred to by Major Selby. The suggestion was adopted. One of these formal items was an outlay of Rs. 825, recommended by the Town Council, to provide for the cost of ten marble slabs in the fish market in the Crawford Markets premises. This was sanctioned on the motion of Dr. Blaney.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The meeting then proceeded with the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole Corporation on the Municipal Bill, to which priority was given, on the motion of Major Selby. The committee had drafted the following resolution:—

That this Corporation, whilst acknowledging the great superiority of the Bill as passed by the Legislative Council over that originally put forward by Government, desire to place on record their regret that, even in its present shape, the Bill contains inconsistencies and defects that might easily have been removed, and the existence of which may lead to a friction between the governing body of this city and their own executive. These defects appear to the Corporation to be departures from the great central principle of the Bill, *i. e.* that the Corporation is the governing body. The Corporation believe that the Bill might have, with manifest advantage, throughout all its sections, emphasised and accentuated this central principle without running the slightest danger of unduly fettering or hindering executive action. The Corporation are also of opinion that a mistake has been made in not vesting the power of appointing the Chief Accountant in the Corporation, and in not making that officer, like the Municipal Secretary, wholly independent of the Executive. They think that the mistake arose from a misapprehension of the duties of Auditors, and their have grave doubts whether the system laid down by the Bill will enable them in practice to exercise a proper and sufficient check on Municipal accounts. They also believe that some sections of the Bill will give rise to undue litigation, and that a great number of minor details should have been left to be dealt with by by-laws which could be readly modified as experience showed the necessity for altering them. Finally, the Corporation desire to express their regret, that, notwithstanding the expression of opinion contained in their letter No. 1413, dated 25th October, 1887, the Bill does not make sufficient advance over the Acts in force for the last sixteen years, in the matter of local Government. The Corporation would have been glad to see a greater percentage of representation given to the Ratepayers and a larger percentage, if not the whole, of the Standing Committee elected by the Corporation.

Major Selby proposed that the above resolution, as drafted by the committee of the whole Corporation, be approved, and that the chairman do now forward a copy of that resolution, together with copies of the Corporation's letters to Government in the Legislative Department, No. 1413, dated 25th October 1887, and No. 2427, dated 2nd March, 1888, to H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council (through the Bombay Government) with the respectful prayer of the Corporation that, before giving his sanction to the Bill, H. E. in Council will be pleased to take the representation of the Corporation into consideration.

The proposition was seconded by Major Martin, and carried unanimously.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

A petition from the inhabitants of Khetwady, protesting against the proposed erection of a cholera hospital near Cama Baugh, was submitted to the meeting. It will be remembered that the Corporation had decided, by a majority of one, to have this hospital established in the district; but in view of the protest sent on behalf of the inhabitants, the Town Council have deferred taking action upon the resolution of the Corporation. As the resolution was passed on the 28th of June last, the chairman drew attention to rule 20 of the Corporation, that "no motion shall be entertained in regard to a question once disposed of, except after the lapse of three months from the date of such disposal." He thought that the rule, if liberally inter reted, ought to mean that no motion tending to cancel or modify a resolution shall be entertained within three months; but he doubted whether under that rule the members were completely debarred from saying anything in regard to it.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the petition be recorded, and that the consideration thereof be deferred until the quarterly meeting to be held in October next.

Mr. Bhanaji seconded the proposition.

Col. Merewether asked if the resolution just proposed did not tend to modify or alter the previous resolution of the Corporation. The Corporation had already decided upon taking a certain action, whereas the object of the proposal now before them seemed to be to prevent such action being taken.

The chairman said that under the rule which he had quoted, no motion modifying, cancelling, or in any way materially affecting a resolution, could be entertained within three months. But he thought that Dr. Blaney's resolution, postponing the consideration of the question until such time as it would be legal to bring it forward again, was quite in order.

Dr. Blaney said that a similar resolution had once been passed before, when, he thought, the Rao Saheb was their chairman. Mr. Jacomb, the Collector of Bombay of that time, had brought forward a proposal that the Malabar Hill Reservoir should not be covered in, when it was decided that the Corporation could not entertain it, as its discussion would be in violation of the rule quoted by the chairman. It was, however, agreed to defer its consideration till after the three months' period required by law had elapsed, and the proposal did come on after that period for reconsideration.

Col. Merewether thought that to pass the resolution before the meeting would be to negative the order given by the Corporation; and he, therefore, proposed an amendment that the petition be simply recorded.

The amendment found no seconder.

Major Martin moved another amendment, which he thought would meet all objections, that the petitioners be informed that, under rule 20, the Corporation was precluded from discussing the matter in question, except after the lapse of three months, from the 28th June last.

Mr. Duxbury seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary said that the Corporation must not overlook an important constitutional question which had arisen with regard to this matter. A resolution of the Corporation had gone up to the Town Council, and the members of the Town Council, because they did not think it had been carried by a sufficiently large majority, had taken it upon themselves to disregard the instructions of the Corporation, and had practically adjourned *sine die* the consideration of an important question on which the Corporation had come to a decision. Their course ought to be distinctly shaped in accordance with recognized principle. It ought to be determined whether the decisions of the Corporation—whether they were come to by a majority of one or of twenty—were authoritative or not; and whether it was the function of the Standing Committee to sit in judgment on the Corporation and to set aside any resolution passed by the Corporation.

Major Martin here rose to a point of order, saying that they were not discussing at present the action of the Town Council.

The chairman: I think you are right.

Mr. Geary said he bowed to the decision of the chairman. But he asked whether it was within the limits of their powers to deal with the petition sent to them, or whether they were debarred from doing so by the action of the Standing Committee.

Major Selby rose to a point of order on the ground urged by his friend, Major Martin.

The chairman thought it would not be in order to discuss the action of the Town Council.

Mr. Geary said he would not discuss what the Town Council had done; but the question had been placed before them whether it was competent for the Corporation to deal now, or at some future time, with the petition sent to them by some of the ratepayers of Bombay. It was an important question whether the Corporation, on a petition sent by some of the inhabitants of this city, were debarred from dealing with a matter which was held in suspense by the action of a body exceeding its powers. He said that to accept such a doctrine as that was to limit their own powers and authority, and to encourage further usurpation.

The chairman said that if Mr. Geary or any member wished to bring forward the question of the conduct of the Town Council he could give notice, so that a meeting might be called, when the matter might be discussed at full length.

Mr. Geary said the chairman's suggestion was excellent, and he hoped the present discussion would serve to direct attention to the nature of the action which had been taken in this case.

Major Selby said there would be nothing irregular in any member of the Corporation moving after due notice, that the Town Council be asked to proceed forthwith on their former resolution. The Corporation would no doubt pass such a resolution if they had really made up their mind on that very ticklish and delicate question.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

THE LIGHTING OF THE RAJABAI TOWER.

The following letter from the University Registrar to the Chairman of the Bombay Corporation was read:—

SIR,—I have been directed by the Syndicate to ascertain whether the Bombay Municipality would be willing to undertake to bear the cost of lighting the clock in the Rajabai Tower of the University. The Syndicate understand that provision for half the cost of lighting the clock was made in the budget for the current year, it being perhaps expected that Government would be willing to continue to find the balance. In the view of Government, however, lighting this clock is a matter of purely Municipal interest, and as the Syndicate have no funds for such a purpose, the clock must remain useless, until the Municipality concur in the view now taken by Government. The Syndicate trust that this matter may be taken into consideration in framing the next year's budget of the Corporation. If it should appear, as the Syndicate hope may be the case, that the Corporation are disposed to undertake to light the clock, the Syndicate presume that the money already set apart for the purpose would be made available and would be sufficient for the remainder of the current year.—I have, &c.,

P. PETERSON,
University Registrar.

Col. Merewether proposed that the letter be referred to the Town Council for such recommendations as they might consider desirable in order that the clock might be fully utilized.

The motion was seconded by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.

Mr. Kapadia did not see why the Municipality should have anything to do with the lighting of a building which was not their own.

Major Selby said that *prima facie* he too failed to see what the Corporation had to do with the lighting of the tower. The G. I. P. Railway Company might as well ask the Municipality to light their own clock, which was equally useful to the public.

Dr. Blaney said it was a very dangerous thing to interfere with other people's property. They ought to do their own business properly rather than try to trim a neighbour's lamp for him. (Laughter.) They had their own clock at the Crawford Markets which was scarcely visible at the time of night. He did not think it was of any use going to the Town Council in a matter like this for grandmotherly advice. (Laughter.) He moved an amendment that the Corporation was unable to comply with the request to light the clock tower.

Mr. Kapadia seconded the amendment.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said that the Corporation having already agreed to bear half the cost of lighting the tower, they ought not now to go back from that resolution. If the market clock was not well lighted, that was no reason to refuse light to the Rajabai Clock, which was of so great use to the public.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji hoped the Town Council would see the desirability of sanctioning the money for lighting the tower. He thought the Corporation was bound to supply public clock towers with light, just as much as it was bound to supply public fountains with water. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the Municipality could decline, on principle, to pay a part of the cost.

Major Martin said the money for lighting the tower had already been budgetted for, and he had no objection to the matter being referred to the Town Council.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said that the clock was not lighted, though a grant for that purpose had been budgetted for, simply because the Government would not bear its share of the expenditure.

Major Selby thought that as Government had obviously changed their mind in regard to the payment of a portion of the cost of lighting the tower, the Corporation would also be quite justified in changing their own mind, and considering again the question entirely on its own merits.

Col. Merewether said that in regard to the lighting of the clock, it was altogether wrong to suppose that Government had not done their share, and more than their share, of the work. The lighting of the tower was much more the business of the public who were benefited by it than the Government.

On a division the amendment was carried by 15 votes to 13.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS LOANS.

The Corporation approved of a draft memorial to the Secretary of State prepared by a committee of the Corporation, relative to the repayment of the Tansa Waters Works and other Loans. We will publish the substance of the memorial in to-morrow's issue.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Syndicate of the Bombay University invite applications for a Government of India Scholarship, the appointment to which falls to be made during the present year (1888) by the University of Bombay.

2. The attention of candidates is drawn to the conditions of tenure, &c., of the scholarship as set forth in the following extracts from the Resolutions of the Government of India under which it has been established:—

The person elected as scholar must be a native graduate of the University, under 22 years of age, who is willing with the consent of his family, to proceed to England in order to complete a University education, and will be required to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor as to his good conduct, knowledge of the English language, and physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England. The tenure of the scholarships will be strictly dependent on good conduct in England, and will be conditional on satisfactory progress being made in study.

The scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for three years. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection and to reside there for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill health.

Each scholar will be entitled to receive free passage, and free passage on his return to India, if he should complete the full period of three years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be framed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of the scholars.

If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship, and further be liable to refund the cost of his passage.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY.
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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By order of the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dosabhoy Sookhia—

A few lots of furniture, such as cupboards, camp cot, trunk, reading lamp, two silver snuff boxes, one silver watch, by Courvoisier Freres, London, pictures, a large telescope, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong C spring buggy by Kesterton.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse 14-3, 9 years old, quiet in single harness.
1 strong chesnut Arab pony.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.
1 flea-bitten grey country-bred horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong Victoria with bay Arab horse and harness.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, or opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood substantial made household furniture, best pist-edware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

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BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 10, 1888.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the godown of Mucadum Hajee Aga, by order of Aga Hajee Sultan alli Soostri, on account and at the risk of Thacker Morarjee Dyal.

87 boras bussora wool.

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On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

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7 cases print.
1 cases lace scarfs.
2 cases white dhoties.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of round pier, washhand, and dressing tables, couches, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, camp cot, &c. &c
1 case 12 musical boxes.
12 bales 606½ reams white glazed foolscap paper, 12½ by 15½, 54 lbs.

By order of Messrs. Sawyer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Chutoorbhooj Valjee and Shamlal Motilal—

CVS 1-2—2 cases black Italians ex. s.s. Roumania.
" 8 15-9—5 " " ex. s.s. Clan Drummond.
" 211—1 case Figured Lustres, ex. s.s. Clan Sinclair.

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0218—A \—1 case gold embroidered silk gauze.

On account of the concerned—

125 cwts. brass pipes, 3 inches,

By order of Thacker Moonjee Khimjee and on account and at the risk of Jeewundass Gordhun.

HNWKB 88—7007—1 case 72 ps. Graham's white mulls.

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Boodunji.

81 boxes needles.
2 sets carriage lace.
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AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 handsome mail phaeton in good order, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE OF THE MACHINERY OF THE FOUNDRY OF THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY, Ld.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Perseverance Flour Mills and Iron Foundry, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the machinery of the Company's Foundry, consisting of portable engine, drilling and punching machines, 6½ feet gap, lathe, furnace, fan, tank, Avery's platform, scales with weights, kettles, bellows, anvil, weights, moulding boxes, shafting with pulleys, flywheels, vice, a lot of cast iron, &c.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots, according to the wishes of the intending purchasers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SEVEN FORFEITED SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

7 shares of Rs. 500 each in the Bank of Bombay, bearing numbers 6,413, 6,444, 6,445 6,447, 6,808, 7,419, and 8,359.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 10, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

THE only change in quotations advised by Reuter's financial telegram of last evening is an advance of 4½ centimes in the Paris rate of Exchange on London at Francs 25·35. A message to hand this evening after business hours through the same channel, and of this morning's date, reports an advance of ½ per cent. in the Bank of England rate, making it stand at 3 per cent. per annum.

Council Drafts went, as was generally expected, at 1s. 4 1-16d., —1-32d. lower than was obtained by Government last week,—15½ lakhs having been allotted to Calcutta, 8½ lakhs to Bombay, and a lakh to Madras. It is announced that 25 lakhs will be offered again next week.

In the General Produce Markets, Wheat was unaltered yesterday, and Tuesday's quotations are repeated all round. Linseed continued firm in tone, and Calcutta description was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive *vid* the Canal. Rapeseed was firmer, and both Calcutta Brown and Bold Yellow were 3d. per quarter higher to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm again yesterday, the total day's sales having reached 14,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices were unaltered; but in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. on August-September and November-December deliveries, and of 1-64d. in all other positions. Manchester had been firm; but the quotations wired show no change. Quotations from New York, both for spot Cotton and November Futures, come unaltered.

The revival of demand for Cotton from local consumers, which we noticed yesterday, has been still more marked to-day, and purchases, mainly for that account, have been reported, aggregating some 2,500-3,000 bales. Dharwar has again had the principal call, over 1,000 bales of that growth having changed hands at Rs. 201-4 per candy. The other principal transactions have been in Karanja, at Rs. 207-8; and Bengals, at Rs. 174-93½, but a few hundred bales each have also been taken of Dhulia, at Rs. 181; Oomraottee, at Rs. 200; and Julgaum, at Rs. 196½; as well as a little Western, at Rs. 204; and Pachora, at Rs. 195 per candy. The general tone of the market has been steady, and Oomras have advanced Re. 1 per candy. Previous rates have been quoted for contracts in the next crop; but there is no disposition on either side to book anything further pending the issue of the Washington Bureau Report.

The rainfall all over the Kathiawar Peninsula has been very scanty this year, and fears of a general dearth are beginning to be entertained. The telegraphic returns issued by the Chamber of Commerce to-day state that the weather was bright at Bhownuggur with no sign of rain, though it was raining in the surrounding districts. At other places in the Dhollera circle rain was more or less wanted, and its absence was causing anxiety at Wadwan; though in the Southern districts of Dhollera Cotton sowing was at length making good progress. Reports from the Bengal circle are favourable all round; and at Broach the plants continued to flourish. In the Oomraottee districts, the want of more rain was beginning to be felt at Barsee and Dhulia; but at Khangaum and Jalgaum the Cotton plants were flourishing. At Bellary alone agricultural operations for the season were still retarded through the absence of sufficient rain. A larger area is reported to have been put under Cotton in the Beawar district of the Bengal circle this year.

WHEAT.—Transactions on a considerable scale have been reported again to-day, but rates have remained quite as quoted yesterday, and the market closed steady thereat.

SEEDS have been in good request, and a rather large business has transpired. *Linseed* has been firm at our last quotation; but *Rapeseed* has advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt., and was quoted firm at closing at:—

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7-4-0	per cwt'
" " Cawnpore	6-12-0 to Rs. 6-14-0	"
" Red do.	5-4-0 to " 5-5-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	399	bales.
Wheat	33,566	cwts.
Linseed	5,156	"
Rapeseed	2,324	"
Poppyseed	583	"
Groundnuts	1,382	"

FREIGHTS have been steady at our last quotations for ready business. We hear that speculators have been giving out shipping orders to-day for January and February shipment, at 18s. 9d. per ton; for March, at 20s.; and for April and May shipment, at 21s. to 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at yesterday's closing rates, all round, and later on, a bank having come out as a seller of Wire Transfer for this month at 1s. 4 3-32d., that rate was partially quoted, and 1-32d. lower forward. We still hear of very little Private Paper offering, though banks have been willing to buy 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4¼d. to the end of the year; and beyond a little private Demand at 1s. 4¼d., we have heard of nothing doing on that line. Business has again been done between banks in demand Francs, at 1·70¼. The feeling at closing was still steady at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	"
Documents do.		
Francs do.	1·71½	"

The weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 1st August, 1888	22,00,275
Silver received during the week	10,61,586
	32,61,861
New coin paid during the week	11,00,000
	21,61,861
Silver belonging to private individuals	1,85,406
	23,27 267
Last week	31,91,809

GOVERNMENT PAPER supported by buying on account of banks has been firm to-day at yesterday evening's rate of 100 11-16 for Four per cents. for money, at which the market closed, with buyers at the rate. A fair business has also been doing for the next account at 100⅜; but for the September settlement, for which 100½ has been the quotation, we have not heard of anything important having been booked. 105 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There is next to nothing doing in this market excepting in Mill Scrip; but for this, demand, generally at advancing rates, continues, and again this evening we have to report an advance in a number of Mill shares. Central India have moved up Rs. 35; Khatao Mucconji and Framji Petit, Rs. 20; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Hyderabad Deccan, Imperial, and Queen, Rs. 10 each; and City of Bombay, Jevraj Balloo, Oriental, Ripon, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each. The only case of a decline is in Victoria Manufacturing, which have receded Rs. 10 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	60,111	100		17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	87,32	81·25		5 pct	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,00	1,0	Rs. 10	1,165
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,00	1,0	Rs. 75	1,00
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 9	1,00
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	960	8,000	1,0	Rs. 100	2,100

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FITZ-GIBBON—August 6, at Thana, of convulsions, Nora Ruth, the dearly loved child of Pallip John and Ruth Mary Fitz-Gibbon, aged 8 months and 12 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRYSTIE—August 4, at Bellary, the wife of Colonel G Chrystie, M S C, of a daughter.
CROOKE—August 3, at "Albany Lodge," Mussoorie, the wife of W Crooke, Esq., C S, of a son.
MARSDEN—August 3, at Mercara, the wife of J C Marsden, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Coorg, of a daughter.
MISQUITH—August 4, at "Trust Ville," Museum Road, Bangalore, the wife of Mr Roland Vincent Misquith, of a daughter.
O'BRIEN—August 4, at Khobong, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of R O'Brien, of a son.
OZZARD—August 2, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Captain H H Ozzard, B S C, prematurely, of twin sons, who only survived their birth a few minutes.
WEYLANDT—August 3, at Naini Tal, "Southwood," the wife of Otto Weylandt, Agra, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FLEMING—August 1, at Mhow, James Edward Francis, infant son of F Fleming, Esq., The Carabiniers, aged 6 months and 15 days.
SHERWOOD—At Pachmarhi, Catherine Lillian Sherwood, wife of Sergeant Harry Sherwood, of fever.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

THE authorised version of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Deccan Mining Company supplements the rough draft surreptitiously given to the public on Friday last. In its main features the official document does not differ much from the draft, but the points which are now added have a special interest of their own, especially for the concessionaires. The plea set up by Mr. Watson and his friends, that the concession of mining rights was intended to reward the concessionaires for their unrequited exertions in floating the Railway Company, is rejected absolutely. The Committee declare that there was no deficiency in the remuneration given or taken in regard to the floating of the railway and nothing to entitle those concerned to reward by the mining concession. This is indeed a much less harsh dismissal of the claim to consideration put forward by the concessionaires than might have been expected from the interrogatory addressed to Mr. Batten on the subject on the 1st of June. The whole story of the floating of the Railway Company in London was then made painfully clear. The original Hyderabad State Railway, one hundred and twenty miles long, was practically worked by the State. There were half a million of guaranteed 5 per cent. shares held in India, and debentures for half a million had been issued at 6 per cent. Mr. Watson purchased that railroad and got up the Company. He gave the Nizam for the line fully paid up shares of £500,000 to deal with the shareholders in India, and £625,000 in cash to be applied by the Government in acquiring the interests of the English shareholders. £200,000 in cash were to be deposited with the Company's bankers as first payment of the guaranteed fund, and £341,666 in cash to the Government. The capital of the new Company was £2,000,000, with a right to issue two and a half million sterling debentures. The Nizam's Government guaranteed upon the total issue of shares and debentures 5 per cent. for twenty years. It came to this, that the Nizam's guarantee of £55,000 per annum on his one hundred and twenty miles railway, of which he had only to pay about £40,000, the railway earning the rest, was changed into an obligation to pay a guarantee of £150,000 a year, less the earnings of the enlarged railway. But that statement does not give the chief features of the transaction. The £500,000 in paid up shares were less than the value of the Indian shareholders with whom the Nizam had to settle. The £625,000 cash for the English shareholders he had of course to pay away to the latter: of the £200,000 paid into the bank as a guarantee fund he could touch nothing but the interest; of the £314,666 which he was to get in cash for the old railroad when all deduction was made, he received nominally £100,000 in cash and the rest in his own debentures, on which he was to pay himself 5 per cent. He was asked to do this, says Mr. Batten, "because we thought we had not enough cash to construct a sufficient quantity of line." He only "took" £100,000 "in cash" for the sale of the railroad. But even this £100,000 disappeared on the way. "Out of this cash had he not to pay £83,000, to Abdul Huq as Commission?" asked Mr. Labouchere. "So we understood afterwards," said Mr. Batten. "We did not know it until it was paid. We know it now from Sir Salar Jung." Of the small balance £4,500 were paid to the old committee of the debenture holders in England. It thus appeared that the Nizam's Government had received from the Company for beneficial purposes, after paying out the old shareholders, £241,000 in debentures on which it could pay itself interest, and a balance of £17,000 out of the £100,000, of which Abdul Huq took the lion's share. In other words, for a sum of £17,000 in cash the Nizam's Government had been privileged to exchange a yearly payment of £40,000 for one of £150,000. But as Mr. Batten pointed out, his Highness's territories were opened up by some three hundred miles of railway, which it is to be hoped will sooner or later earn a dividend. In floating the Company £100,000 were set aside as promotion money. The debentures were issued at 85, and are now above par. It is evident that the report of the Committee is quite within bounds in declaring that there was no deficiency of remuneration for the exertions of the concessionaires in floating the railway. There will be no difference of opinion with regard to the pronouncement on the action of the concessionaires in respect to the mining rights. It is quite true that the concession in question was used by Mr. Watson and his associates for the realisation of great gains which were not intended for them. It has also been satisfactorily proved that these great gains have been made by the concessionaires with the assistance of Abdul Huq. This is the language of the report of a Parliamentary Committee, measured and calm, while condemnatory. The language heard at the meeting of the shareholders of the Deccan Mining Company, when the proposal to adjourn to await the issue of the Report was met by a poll in which Mr. Watson's proxies for 25,798 votes overwhelmed the vociferating victims, was expressive of the opinion of the London public. What will be the opinion of the courts of law as to the validity of the concession and the responsibility of the concessionaires to the shareholders who denounce them as thieves and swindlers? That question is now to be decided.

THE refusal of the Bombay Mahomedans, assembled in two meetings, to participate in the Congress at Allahabad in the Christmas week has undoubtedly added to the anxiety with which for some time past the promoters of the Congress have been looking forward to that event. An endeavour has been made, not without some show of reason, to show that the assemblies which have refused to be represented at the Congress were not themselves particularly representative of the most influential elements in the Mahomedan community of this city. But the anti-Congress party had their spiritual leaders on their side, and when the Cazi took so strong a stand as he did at Sunday's meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam it is not surprising that the resolution arrived at has invited some such criticism as that which Pascal passed upon a famous decision of the reverend fathers of the Sorbonne, that there were "more monks than arguments." Some men are swayed by rational preferences; some by authority, and as these latter seemed to abound at the meeting on Sunday the game was up so soon as the Cazi came down with his rescript upon an audience much more likely to follow his guidance than an Irish political meeting would have been to follow the guidance of the Pope. The result has caused great disappointment to the promoters of the Congress, whose influence is necessarily weakened by an incident which tends to impress the movement more clearly with the sectional character that its enemies have attributed to it. They detect in it an unmistakeable proof of the success of the propaganda which Sir Syed Ahmed started against them a year ago, and which has been taken up in various parts of Northern India with an energy which has for some time disquieted Mr. Hume and those who are working with him. Signs, we believe, are not wanting that the revolt of the Bombay Mahomedans against the Congress was not altogether spontaneous. Sir Syed Ahmed, in fact, is credited with having been at the pains to put a spoke in the wheel of the Congress party even as far south as Bombay. He has been as successful here as elsewhere. This the local Congress Committee, we believe, candidly acknowledge, and it is not unlikely that the resolutions passed at Saturday's and Sunday's meetings will have an immediate and a perceptible influence upon the policy of the promoters of the Congress in Western India.

The Congress will be held all the same, and the Bombay Presidency will all the same send its delegates to Allahabad, and some few of them will be Mahomedans. But some unpleasant criticism would be provoked if in the face of a continued and extensive falling away of the Mahomedans from the movement its claim to be considered a National organization were too prominently asserted. We are here dealing with things as they are, and not as many enlightened and liberal men would like them to be. We find no occasion for rejoicing in the difficulty that the greater Indian races find in accommodating their differences, for there is a strange want of courage in that view of the matter which sees in the divisions of the people governed a cause for satisfaction on the part of the race that governs. That way of looking at the problems of imperial policy was in fashion in Tacitus' days, but we ought to have made some advance upon it by now. However, here is the fact, that for reasons partly religious, partly political, the Mahomedans of India are showing an increasingly marked reluctance to take part in an enterprise which has thus far based its claim to public attention, and especially to the attention of politicians in England, upon the assumption that it has met with national acquiescence. Has not the time come for those who are associated with it to ask, first of all whether it is good policy to maintain pretensions which are every month less nearly in accord with the facts; and then whether the events of the past few months do not call upon them to reorganize their work, putting it upon a basis in which it can do good work for the Indian population without inviting awkward questions as to its mandate? Frankly, are not the leading spirits asking too much and hoping too much? Mr. Hume, we gather from his recent speech at Allahabad, thinks that the problem of securing representative institutions for India is to be solved by marking out the country in a vast network of electoral divisions, from which delegates may be sent to a Congress. This recalls the Italian statesman's account of a French expedition to Italy in which the invaders conquered, not with steel, but with chalk, for the only effort they had to make was to mark the doors of the houses in which they wished to quarter themselves. But from a good deal that has happened in Northern and Western India of late Mr. Hume may learn that the Congress will have a good deal to do before the marking out of the country in electoral divisions need be attempted. It is this attempt to give the Congress, in the direct and technical instead of in the indirect and general sense, the character of a representative body, which has contributed largely to the embarrassment which has overtaken its promoters to-day. There was no reason that we know of why Bombay should not have amongst its representatives at Allahabad next December the same Mahomedan delegates who went to Madras last year. They are doubtless as willing to go north as last December they were to go south, and no one would have too closely questioned their credentials. If they go now they will go with credentials endorsed by the Cazi of Bombay with a disheartening repudiation of their right to speak for any one but themselves. And this is one result of the too great haste of the organizers of the Congress to give the character of a representative assembly to one that for years to come could not under the most favourable circumstances be more than a consultative body.

The chief cause of the difficulties which have arisen, however, must be sought in another direction. We have a distaste—which some of our neighbours do not seem to share—for reprinting our own words; but some critics who rather bitterly took exception to some discouraging remarks which we made a few months ago on the organization of the Congress will not be surprised if they are told now that many of their disappointments would have been avoided if they had been content to put it upon the modest basis of a provincial gathering. Bombay would have been little troubled by Sir Syed Ahmed if the Congress to which it had been invited to send delegates had been an assembly convened to discuss the modest but practical wants of the people of this Presidency. Here the bugbear which has moved the Mahomedans of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces to take action against an enterprise in which the Bengalis must in any event have a large part has no terrors. The Mahomedans of this Presidency know not the Babu; and though they are conscious of the intellectual power of the Brahmin and the Parsee, they are not inordinately afraid of either. The fear of the supremacy of the educated race is not anything like as potent a political factor in this part of India as it is in the north, where every public office is overrun with Bengalis, and where even the less educated Hindus of the wealthy class—the Oudh landed gentry for example—are now joining the Mahomedans in opposition to the Congress. To the special objection that these classes have to the movement we are all but strangers in this part of India, where the Mahomedans, though still a backward race, are coming forward in many directions. Their solidarity with their brethren in the north has, however, been appealed to, and they have made just the response that might have been expected. But it is highly improbable if the appeal would have been made—certainly there would have been much less force in it—had the Congress for which delegates were being selected been an assembly convened for giving expression to prevailing views on the wants of the Presidency of Bombay. Nor is it only in the pass to which affairs have been brought by the action of the Bombay Mahomedans that reason for reconsidering the plan of campaign may be found. It is understood that in the districts much difficulty is encountered in interesting the people in the doings of the Congress. It is as much as some of them will do to take the trouble to name delegates. We are not surprised at this. The subjects with which the Congress concerns itself are subjects which people in the districts do not understand, and to which the bulk of them are supremely indifferent, while upon those that the people are interested in the Congress keeps silence. A good many of the inhabitants of the Thana and Kolaba districts, for instance, would have something to say, if Allahabad would hear it, about the Abkari grievances which sit heavily upon them. But Allahabad invites no complaints upon such matters; if it did they would come before people who would not understand them. The leaders of this movement, while dreaming about what Borgia would call "making conquests with chalk," are missing golden opportunities for doing useful work which would be appreciated alike by the Government and by the people. Here is an example. The Government have it in contemplation to extend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Konkan, and they are known to be searching in all directions for guidance and enlightenment on the subject. What will the Allahabad Conference tell them about it, and what would its information be worth if it were given? And yet a meeting of provincial delegates which restricted itself to the discussion of subjects near at hand—of subjects that it understood—might be distinctly helpful to the Government in dealing with such a topic as this. How ill adapted the present organization is for representing the interests of the people immediately concerned in the measures of Government may be learnt from the simple fact that nowhere is there more reluctance to send delegates to the Congress than in the Konkan, the very locality which needs a voice at this moment, and whose voice on this particular subject the Government would gladly listen to.

LORD SALISBURY'S estimate of the results of the meeting of the two Emperors at St. Petersburg exceeds in hopefulness even his famous announcement of "glad tidings of great joy." That jubilant notification was given when Germany and Austria had joined for counterworking the warlike designs of Russia. Germany was at that time deemed by Lord Beaconsfield's Government to be the most peaceful Power in the world, and Russia the most war-loving. Germany has remained ever since what she was then. Italy has associated herself with the two Central Powers in their beneficent enterprise, and now the prospects of peace have been strengthened, according to Lord Salisbury, by "assimilating the policy of Russia with that of Germany." The phrase is striking and carries a large meaning. Translated into the terminology of trade it would be "assimilating the aims of the buyer with those of the seller;" in the terminology of law it would be "assimilating the interests of the prosecution with those of the defence." If Lord Salisbury believes that so large a change has been brought about in the relations of Germany and Russia he may be pardoned for seeming jubilant. Yet after all would it at any time during the past two years have been a difficult task to bring the two Powers into line? In relation to at least one important episode Russia and Germany have worked in closer accord than England and Germany. Prince Bismarck's diplomatic backing of the Czar's plot against Prince Alexander was a strange commentary upon the hopes that had grown out of the Triple Alliance, and it showed that Germany had neither difficulty nor scruple in working with Russia outside the lines of that compact. And Prince Ferdinand has found Prince Bismarck no more friendly than his predecessor had done. Bulgarian affairs, therefore, presented no insuperable obstacle to an assimilation of the policy of Germany and Russia. If it be true, as Lord Salisbury believes it is, that there is a growing inclination on the part of the Powers to leave Bulgaria alone, the prospects of a satisfactory settling down of affairs in the south-east of Europe are better than they have ever been since the Treaty of Berlin was signed. Russia, he thinks, will be satisfied if Bulgaria is prosperous. From this it will be inferred that no more Kaulbars missions are contemplated, and that Prince Ferdinand and his subjects are to be let alone. This indeed was understood to have been agreed between Germany and Russia before the Emperor William went to St. Petersburg, but the agreement is said to have gone so far as to provide that there should be no intervention until internal disturbances in Bulgaria rendered it necessary. That is a contingency which the Czar can do much to prevent, and the warm eulogy which

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Official Report of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Company confirms the forecast elegraphed on the 4th inst.

It also considers that there was no deficiency n the remuneration which had been given them for previous services that entitled them to the Mining Concession.

The con cessionaires used the concession for the reali zation of great gains which were not ntended for them, and this was done to the injury of the Nizam's State, with the assistance of Abdu Huk.

In conclusion, the report deprecates direct communications between Native States and speculators.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The Lord Mayor's banquet to her Majesty's Ministers took place at the Mansion House last night.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in his speech, said that her Majesty's Government will continue to govern Ireland firmly, in order to restore liberty in that country.

The statesmen of Europe, his lordship assured his hearers, were beginning to favour the idea of leaving Bulgaria alone, and England, on her part, only desires the freedom and autonomy of that country. He believed Russia would be satisfied if Bulgaria were prosperous.

The Emperor of Germany was cognisant of the value of peace.

The late interview between the Emperor William and the Czar took place with the object of strengthening the p rospects of peace by assimilating the policy of Russia with that of Germany.

Lord Salisbury eulogized the Emperor of Russia who, he said, always held peaceful intentions.

In conclusion, his lordship said that the prospects of maintaining the peace of Europe were greater now than they had been for many years past.

LORD SALISBURY ON EGYPT.

LATER.

With regard to Egypt the Marquis of Salisbury at Mansion House said that she was progressing rapidly and had now become a solvent Power. There are still dangers on her frontiers which require unrelaxed vigilance. England desires that Egypt should be strong enough to master internal disorder and be able to repel external attack. Till then, his lordship said, England will remain in Egypt.

THE PARNELLITES AND PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons has passed the Special Commission Bill by a majority of 116 votes.

The Irish members abstained from voting.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

A great demonstration took place here to-day at the funeral of a Communist named Eudes.

M. de Rochefort, the editor of *L'Intransigeant*, headed the procession, and the men on the strike followed the hearse.

Two conflicts occurred with the police on the way to Pere la Chaise owing to the display of red flags; and during the encounters revolvers were fired at the police.

The gendarmes charged and wounded several processionists.

Twenty-five arrests have been made.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

At a meeting held on 4th August, an executive committee of the Simla Branch of the Uncovenanted Service Association was elected, and the following resolutions passed:—(1) "This meeting recommends concerted action by individuals and branch associations, and suggests that all members of the services interested should join some branch of the association in order to ensure unity in pursuance of the objects of the association; (2) with this object this meeting recommends that all members of the services and that all associations should work in concert with the Calcutta Central Association, which shall be considered the head association in India; (3) this meeting recommends that the committee of this branch of the association should draw up a pamphlet dealing with the disqualifications of the Uncovenanted Services of India and with the recent debate in the House of Commons on the subject, and that this pamphlet should be offered to the Calcutta Central Association for circulation among all the interested members of the services in India; (4) in the opinion of this meeting such pamphlet would be of use in appealing to individual members of Parliament, and would place them in possession of reliable information as to the facts of the case; (5) this meeting is further of opinion that the first action to be taken should be the preparation of a petition to the House of Commons to be framed by the central and various branch committees acting in concert, praying that a select committee of the House of Commons be appointed to make an enquiry into following points:—(1) As to the effects produced by the fall in Exchange on emoluments and pensions of those members of the Uncovenanted Services who eventually retire to Europe; and (2) as to the effects produced on their emoluments and pensions as compared with those which result from the same cause to officers of the same services who do not retire to Europe and to officers of other services whose pensions are paid in sterling; and into such other points regarding the conditions of the services as the House may think proper to direct."

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Sir Charles Elliott will open the Fine Arts Exhibition here on the 23th August. The following judges have been elected:—Colonel R. Home, Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, and Mr. McCracken.

The number of exhibits received is not yet large, but a good many have been promised.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. CRAWFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

In the Court of Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate, to-day, Mr. J. A. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared and presented an order, signed by the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, bearing this day's date, revoking the sanction given by the Governor-in-Council on the 18th July, 1888, to cognizance being taken by the District Magistrate, Poona, of the offence alleged to have been committed by Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, under Section 161, Indian Penal Code. Mr. Little formally applied that the complaint against Mr. Crawford be withdrawn. The order of sanction for the prosecution of Mr. Crawford required by section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure having been formally revoked, and the complaint having been withdrawn at the request of the prosecution, and with the consent of the Court, Mr. Crawford was accordingly discharged under section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the proceedings closed.

REINFOR CEMENTS FOR SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

Two more companies of the Derbyshire Regiment have been warned to be in readiness to proceed to Sikkim. The official messenger sent by the Chinese Ambassador at Lhassa has visited the Tibetan outpost in Sikkim, and started on his return jou rney northwards. It is believed his report will influence the Amban's action.

DISTRIBUTION OF MARTINIS TO THE NATIVE ARMY.

Madras and Bom bay are to share proportionately in the distribution of Martinis to the native army. Some four regiments of infantry in those presidencies have already been re-armed. At least thirty regiments, all in India, will be given the Martini by the end of the year.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

Sir Asman Jah and suite left Simla on their return journey to Hyderabad this morning.

On Wednesday the Nawab Mushtaq Hussain, officiating Financial Secretary, was honoured by a private interview with the Viceroy.

It is understood that the Minister left Simla thoroughly well satisfied with the results of his visit, during which he has been received by Lord Dufferin with marked cordiality.

LORD CONNEMARA AT OOTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 9.

H. E. the Governor presided at the Ooty Hunt dinner given to Colonel Rawlins. The present Master of the Hunt, speaking of hunting in the Nilghiris, said they often commisserated the sad lot of their masters at S imla, and wished them here galloping over our downs with us instead of gazing at the eternal snows and taking rides on ponies up and down the steep hill roads. Hunting contributed very much towa rds amenities of social intercourse, and the speaker was quite certain that the reason that Ooty socie ty was free from those squabbles and petty bickerings, which too often characterised limited communities, was that they had in the hunting field capital opportunities for finding out good qualities possessed by both sexes in a greater degree than otherwise.

THE PATNA JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In the case of Mr. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna, the Calcutta High Court remarks that the examination of the girl, Boodhia, was an assault, illegal and unjustifiable. They consider his conduct reprehensible in a high degree, and as that conduct tended to bring the administration of justice into discredit he should be removed from Patna. The Lieutenant-Gover nor fully concurs in the severe censure passed on Mr. Kirkwood, and regrets that he displayed such grievous indiscretion and caused such a lamentable scandal; but as he has applied for permission to retire from the Service, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it necessary to go into the question of punishment to which he would otherwise have been liable.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

Aug. 9.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon takes privilege leave for two months on being relieved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Rome sh Mitter on the 7th September.

The High Court closes on the tenth September.

Mr. Jogin Chunder Mookerjee, Solicitor, High Court, committed suicide here on Tuesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.	106
Bar Silver	41 15-16

TEEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Mozambique on the morning of the 10th instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at noon on the 11th inst. Cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 8.

10 p.m.	79·1

THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	81·8

THE despatch which Sir John Gorst stated on Friday last had been seen out to India, on the subject of the Merchandise Marks Act, was received some considerable time ago. It is intended, the *Pioneer* says, to introduce a Bill, if possible, into the Legislative Council before Government leave Simla; but the settlement of details takes a long time, and it is not quite certain whether the measure will be ready by November. In any case the Bill will be threshed out by a Select Committee at Calcutta.

MR. R. B. STEWART, Assistant Collector of Dharwar, has been appointed a First-class Magistrate in that district.

MR. C. E. S. STEELE has been appointed *pro tem.* City Magistrate of Karachi, with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. F. Gibbons.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, during the absence of Mr. S. Hammick, or until further orders.

COLONEL G. C. GRANT, Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, will perform the duties of Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. G. McCorkell.

MR. G. CARMICHAEL, First-class Magistrate, Ratnagiri Dist rict, has been appointed a visitor of the local district jail.

DR. POLLEN will act as Collector and Magistrate of Broach during the absence of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, and will further during that period act as District Registrar and Member and President of the Broach Local Board.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, C.S., has been allowed six months' extraordinary leave without pay on medical certificate.

AT a meetin g to be held on the 22nd August the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 20th August.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. H. L. MAYOR, M.D., in charge of the 8th Regiment B. I., performed the duties of Civil Surgeon, Rajkot, in addition to his own, from the 9th December, 1887, to 25th May, 1888.

MR. J. C. FANSHAWE and Mr. J. H. Albon, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the police officer in charge of H. H. ex-King Theebaw on the 21st ult.

AFTER the most exciting local option fight ever known in Missouri, the Prohibitionists of Independence, the county seat of Jackson County, and the oldest town in Missouri, won a great victory yesterday (says a Kansas City dispatch of June 27), carrying the election by over 200 majority and ending the sale of liquor for four years. Women were everywhere, at the polls, at the lunch stands, and on the street corners, wearing silk badges and with "dry" ballots in their hands. Girls stood at the polls, and at every voting place was a banner on which was inscribed—"Temperance beaus or no beaus at all." Free dinners were served at the polling places. Hundreds of children carried banners through the streets and about the voting precincts. Some of these were inscribed—"Sow whisky ballots and reap drunken boys;" "Young men, keep your record clean.—J. B. Gough;" "Rum, revenue and rags"; "Rum ruins the reasoning;" "Vote as you pray;" "For God, home, and native land." The legend, "We can't vote, but we can suffer," was carried by the women in a parade, and occupied a prominent place in each ward precinct. Many of the best people of the town were interested in the contest, and it was no infrequent sight to see young girls with horse and phaeton covered with streamers, bringing in young gentlemen to vote for local option. The temperance people had a grand celebration at night.

LEPROSY, most ancient and loathsome of diseases, has received the attention of a student, who contributes the results of his observations among the Hawaiian people to the *Sei-I-Kwai Medical Journal* for May. Climate, the author holds, has very little influence upon the disease, but impure air has great influence upon and aggravates the disease when it already exists. Food is held to be in some way responsible for the causation of leprosy, and the inferior quality of food consumed in leprous districts is considered in this connection. Hawaiian people are fond of raw and dried fish, and seaweeds, and amongst the people who live upon the aforesaid dainties leprosy is very common. The ordinary Hawaiian also has a weakness for an intoxicating drink which is prepared from the root of the awe tree, and this drink is believed to assist the consumer on his way to a condition favourable for leprous development. The author declares that sometimes leprosy seems to spring suddenly from excessive drunkenness, and he casually remarks that he has known "leprosy spring from the consumption of such articles as snakes, vipers, unknown fish, fungi, and putrid meats." The marvel is that the consumer of one or more of the abovementioned "articles" ever lived long enough to contract leprosy or any other disease.

THERE is a saying, says a native Chinese paper, that if man who has been bitten by a mad dog hears the sound of a gong within 100 days after he has been bitten he will die. Last month, at Yangchow, in Kiangsu Province, a certain man from the country met a mad dog in the city, and before he could jump out of the way the dog had caught hold of his bamboo-cloth jacket. The dog was driven away; and the man, not having been bitten, felt no anxiety about the *rencontre*. A few days ago, however, there was a religious feast in the village; and the gongs, beating loudly, passed by his door. As soon as he heard the noise he suddenly went mad, and began jumping and rushing about, biting everybody whom he met. His people sent in haste for a doctor, but he died before the potion which the doctor at once set about boiling for him was ready to drink.

A SENSATIONAL announcement appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* last week, says *Truth*, that the Empress Victoria had been put almost under arrest on the death of her husband. I am told on fair authority that these are the facts, but I cannot absolutely vouch for them; they are, however, openly stated in Berlin:—The Empress was supposed to have obtained certain documents. These she, it is said, handed over to her mother when she came to Berlin, and the Queen carried them off with her. When the Prince of Wales was over for the funeral of the late Emperor, he tried to arrange matters, but failed, for he was not empowered to return the documents. It is further said—but this seems improbable—that certain securities are missing, and that the will of the late Emperor is to be contested. One thing is certain, there is a bitter feud between the Empress and her son, and our Queen is in a high state of indignation. If the Queen has brought State or family papers from Germany, or to accept the custody of such, Lord Salisbury had better make it his business to see that they are returned at once, as any dispute or scandal on such a subject would be mortifying, discreditable, and dangerous to the country. On the other hand, if the story which has been current at Berlin for the last month is untrue, let a public and peremptory contradiction appear without further delay. This story of the Empress having been put under arrest arose, no doubt, from the fact that on the death of a Sovereign the sentinels are always doubled round the palace in which his remains are lying, and that the new Emperor ordered a cordon to be drawn in order to find out what newspaper reporters were within the palace, or what ones asked for admission, as he wished to prevent any detailed information of what had occurred being prematurely published.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The speech of Mr. Squires on the occasion of the presentation of an address of congratulation to Dr. Mackichan by the old and new students of the Free Church College, most prominently brings before the public the two reasons which must have induced his Excellency Lord Reay to make his selection of the new Vice-Chancellor of our University. The University was completely out of touch with the higher education of the Presidency, and this defect had produced its prejudicial effects not only upon the institutions of higher education, but upon the University itself. The body had come to be an examining machine, and the collegiate institutions so many resorts to first-class crammers. Dr. Mackichan, in his reply to the address, impressed upon his students the fact that so far as the well-being of the University was concerned they too had a responsibility to share. I regret to find that the celebration of the memorable event in the history of education, and of aided education in particular, was confined to students, and those too of one individual institution. Had they, who had the management with them, consulted the wishes of those who are making the history of education in this province, there can be no doubt the movement would have assumed a grander and more effective appearance. This was perhaps the best occasion when the scattered elements of private aided enterprize in education could have been got together and an organization established. In these days of retrenchment Government largely depend upon private agency to spread education, and this makes it necessary that our forces should be concentrated and the movement organized. Howsoever desirable it may be that education should be entirely in the hands of those who undertake to do the work of love from motives of patriotism, for some years to come it is not to our interest that those who do it from religious motives should retire from the field. There are at present three agencies—the Government, the missionary and the private agency, but none of them is strong enough to stand by itself. Dr. Mackichan would be a powerful advocate of private enterprize, and as such he would procure for this agency that recognition which it amply requires.

I have thus to suggest that conductors of aided institutions should lose no time in getting up a movement to present an address to Dr. Mackichan, and on the occasion to establish a council of education for this Presidency, whose duty it should be to take such steps as may be necessary to advance the cause of private educational enterprize.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Aug. 8. N.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which appeared in your to-day's issue by one styling himself "A Well-wisher of Mahomedans," I, and my Mahomedan brethren, will be very happy to know the name and creed of this well-wisher, who informs the public that he had the honour of being present at the meeting held, at the instance of the Anjuman-i-Islam, on Sunday, at Mr. Roghay's town-residence. He says, he regrets very much to see that Mr. Budrudin's benevolent proposal was not carried, and this, he says, was due to a majority of the meeting being uneducated, according to his opinion. I had not the slightest wish to come forward in the public prints, but since the so-called "well-wisher" of the Mahomedans thought it advisable to misrepresent the matter to the public, I say, that I was one present at the meeting, and saw that no Moulvies, no Cazies, nor any of the citizens of Bombay supported Mr. Budrudin, save and except those who are bound to him by family ties, and those who are either in his or his brother's (Mr. Cumrudin's) service—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 9. ABDOOL GUNEY MOHIMTOLAY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to suggest that, as a necessary outcome of the letter of "A Wellwisher of Mahomedans," the educated minority should form themselves into an active committee, to educate our community by preparing and distributing broadcast pamphlets and leaflets on the right and the only view of the National Congress, in order to save them from the dangerous and the suicidal step which the leaders of the majority, I hear, in the fresh flush of their questionable victory, intend to take, of going up with a counter-demonstration before the Authorities both in India and in England.

It would be a pity that we, Mahomedans, who had so much to do with India's progress in days gone by, should now in these days of enlightenment and education, despite those noble traditions, be the veritable means of India's retardation.—Yours, &c.,

G. M. GULAM ALLI.

Elphinstone High School, Aug. 9.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a correspondence in your to-day's paper I hope you will kindly allow me to present the facts in their true light. What a wellwisher of Mahomedans he is, indeed, who excludes the head of the community from his list of educated persons. If by "true sense of the word education" he means students of English, even then he cannot exclude our venerable Kazi Sahib, whom Government calls the "sun of the learned." If he is ignorant the public is to blame in acknowledging him as a head of the community, so also is the Government. If such is his judgment please bring your correspondent's name to the notice of the Congress, that he may be put forth as a candidate for the chair of a Chief Justice. This is not the only point of his prejudiced views to which I would call attention. He also excludes the eloquent speakers to whom Mr. Budrudin Tyabji referred to so eulogistically. Perhaps he did not see the representative members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, whose movements are wellknown to the Government as well as the public. Besides, is it possible to say that the majority did not understand the words "National Congress," when four hours were devoted to their explanation in speeches in their own vernacular? If such ignorance of the term had been the case, the ignorant would have sided with the minority. To quote the names of all educated Mohamedans who voted against the Congress would not be an easy thing, inasmuch as the number was too large. Now, turning to the minority I do not see any member of it who may be said to represent any section of the Mahomedan public. Excepting two or three, there were merely Borahs, and only from Mr. Tyabji's family and the school staff. If Borahs wished to join the Congress they may, because they are better off in English education. The Khojas cannot join the Congress, for at a meeting at which their leader H.H. Aga Akbar Shah presided, the other day, the verdict was totally against the Congress. In conclusion, please let me remark, if the Congress is of English-knowing persons only, it cannot be called national. If it is national let the voice of every member of each nation be heard, whether in favour or against it. I again assure my co-religionists that representative government, competitive examination, and several other boons will come in their own time.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 9. A MOSLEM.

INDIGENT HAJIS.

THE following Notification was published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the Aden Pilgrims and Paupers Regulation, 1887, the Political Resident at Aden, with the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, hereby prohibits, with effect on and from the 1st day of October 1888—

(*a*) the conveyance to Aden by any Ship-master or other person from any port or place and in any vessel or means of conveyance whatever, of any indigent person;

(*b*) the landing at Aden of any indigent person from any vessel whatever;

(*c*) the rendering of aid by any Shipping-master or other person to any indigent person to land at Aden and the wilful permission of the landing of any such person at Aden on the part of any Shipping-master or other person.

This prohibition applies only to indigent persons, whether pilgrims or not, who are natives of Asia or Africa.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections and scorbutic eruptions. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

IN connection with Major Selby's memorandum on the state of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, has written the following letter, which will be considered probably at the next meeting of the Town Council:—

To the Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—As Major Selby has, I understand, addressed a letter to the Town Council on the subject of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, I think it advisable to lay a few considerations before the Council relating to the subject.

2. Major Selby's object, so far as I understand his remarks, appears to be to relieve the Town Council and Corporation from responsibility in accepting the design placed before them.

3. The scheme for Bhandarwada was prepared by Mr. Braham, and was very carefully revised by Mr. Forde, Consulting Engineer to the Municipality. These gentlemen gave the best advice they were capable of giving to the Municipality, subject to the limits of the grant of ten lakhs which was the balance remaining from the Drainage Loan; and the Town Council and Corporation after full discussion accepted their proposals. It was perfectly competent to the Corporation of that day to have rejected or modified the scheme, or to have called for English professional opinion on the project.

As, however, they accepted the scheme, I do not see how it is competent to the Town Council of this day to say that the whole responsibility for not adopting at that time, measure which later experience may have shown to be desirable, rests on the executive.

To hold such a doctrine would be equivalent to saying that the Town Council is a mere machine to register the plans of the executive, and that, I should think, is far from Major Selby's view.

4. As to the contractors and their responsibility—various sections of their contract bind them to do work "in the best, most substantial and workmanlike manner;" to maintain the works "in a good, substantial, sound perfect and watertight condition." A contractor, who did what he promised to do in his contract, so worded, would require no supervision at all. The doctrine that a contractor is free to put in as much bad work as he can manage without being found out, is certainly a strange one.

5. Lastly, as to the Establishment—I beg the Council's attention to Mr. J. H. Grant's speech, dated 8th November 1878, in which he expostulates in the strongest terms against a reduction of establishment contemplated. Mr. Grant stated that "Mr. Braham should have the Bhandarwada work under him with an assistant, and that Mr. Walton, with two assistants, should look after the other work. Originally there was a third assistant proposed, but the committee cut that down."

6. In the end, so far from Mr. Braham being given the work *with* an assistant, he was placed in charge of it in *addition* to his other duties as Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of the general office (Roads, Buildings, General and Water Works) and with no Assistant Engineer at Bhandarwada at all.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN and the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mehdi Ali) were the guests of Mr. H. S. King, M. P., on July 17th at the Conservative Club. Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Gorst, Sir A. Lethbridge, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and Nawab Mehdi Hassan were among the guests present, and after dinner Sir Lepel Griffin announced that he had accepted the appointment of Resident at Hyderabad.

The following is a translation of the Nawab Mehdi Ali's speech:—

I am sorry, gentlemen, that I cannot thank you in your own language for your kind reception of this last toast; but there are, I see, several friends present beside my friend the Chief Justice of Hyderabad who are well able to interpret the expression of my warm thanks.

Both our host Mr. King and Sir Lepel Griffin have referred in very friendly and even flattering terms to the State of Hyderabad, and have remarked that since first the British flag was unfurled in India the Nizam and his Highness's predecessors have ever been the faithful allies of the Queen of England; and I am proud to acknowledge on behalf of our State that this fidelity to our great ally has not gone unrewarded, but that throughout our history it has brought back to us in Hyderabad the most valuable and the most lasting results, in that it has secured us British support against the attacks from without of the Mahrattas and other hostile powers, and also within from the possibility of serious internal disturbances. And perhaps it may not be out of place to remind you to night that when a grave crisis occurred in the history of British India, and when the entire peninsula was agitated by the spread of the Mutiny, the Nizam's State still maintained its traditions of unbroken fidelity, so that there in the heart of Southern India that terrible rebellion was checked and turned back, to perish finally in the North.

But, gentlemen, apart from the merely political aspects of this connection between the two Governments, there is springing up a close social connection of the greatest value, so that while it is our privilege every year to receive in Hyderabad many distinguished visitors from England, we also on the occasion of our visits to England are received with much kindness and hospitality.

I have learned this evening with the greatest satisfaction that Sir Lepel Griffin has accepted the appointment of British Resident at Hyderabad. Sir Lepel is one of the most distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service, a man of immense experience, gained on the ground, in the Native States. I cannot imagine an appointment more fortunate, and which carries with it a fairer promise of advantage for our State, and of friendly support for our Government. The desire of many past Residents has been the well being of Hyderabad and the support of his Highness Ministers; and though sometimes errors of judgment may have occurred, yet Sir Lepel will find when he comes amongst us that our community never for a moment questions that the British Residents have ever been actuated by the highest principles and the loftiest motives. But what I venture to draw Sir Lepel's attention to, as of all things the most important, is that he can now bring to our State a period of political quietude, and help more than any other to destroy all those local intrigues which have very often during our past history impaired the administration of our State.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy	1,000
Mr. Shaik Essa bin Khalifa	1,000
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.	300
Mr. Ghuterbooj Morarjee	350
A Friend	50
Khoja Ladhuckbhoy Hajee	250
	2,950
Amount previously acknowledged	20,595
Total Rs.	23,545

DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HURKISONDAS NUROTUMDASS.
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

THE SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is a list of subscriptions received for the above Fund by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Treasurers to the Fund, up to the week ended Saturday, the 4th instant:—

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	1,644
Brigadier General A. T. Cox	50
Brigadier General G. C. Hodding, C.B.	30
Lieut.-Colonel M. H. Wratislaw	25
Mr. Frederick Price	25
Lieut.-Colonel T. VomStraubenzeer, C.B. R.A.	20
Deputy Surgeon General W. H. Roberts, M.D.	20
Total	1,814

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 86, Farringdon-road, London.

THE INTER-METALLIC RATIO AND THE POWERS.

IN view of present discussions on the possibility of rehabilitating the rupee, it may be well to reprint the draft resolution expressing the leading ideas which the Governments of France and the United States agreed to advocate at the Monetary Conference in Paris in 1881:—

1. Whereas bimetallism, or the monetary system which consists in simultaneously coining a quantity of gold and silver on the footing of a legal ratio between the weight of the monetary unit in gold and the weight of the same unit in silver, had always been practised, and that only since a few years has it ceased to operate in any part of the world.. Whereas, during nearly a century the principal Continental mints had coined at the legal ratio of 15½ all the quantities of gold and silver presented for coinage, whereby alone, whatever the vicissitudes in the production of gold and the production of silver, the relative value of the two metals was necessarily fixed in the entire world at the par of 15½, nobody in any country agreeing to part with either gold or silver at a less advantageous ratio than that which it was known could be realised in Europe at the mints which were bound at the rate of 15½ to convert into coin, having legal currency without limit of amount all the metal they were asked to coin. 3. Whereas, by this universal par of value between gold and silver the monetary material of the entire world formed a single mass as homogeneous as if it had been composed of a single metal, but with this evident and very important superiority, that its paying power was much more stable than would have been the paying power of gold disjoined from silver, or of silver disjoined from gold; and this because the greater or less stability of that paying power depends on the greater or less regularity of monetary production, because the production of gold is very irregular, also that of silver, while the joint production of the two metals valued at the legal ratio is quite sufficiently regular. 4. Whereas, the abovenamed universal par between the value of the two metals was of the greatest service to countries subject to monometallism, such as gold monometallic England and silver monometallic India, which countries, owing to that par, could mutually settle their pecuniary dealings with almost as much facility and certainty as if they had one and the same metal as common money. 5. Whereas, as soon as silver was no longer freely admitted to coinage by the States which had previously been bimetallic the universal par of value between the two metals necessarily disappeared; and inasmuch as through that disappearance the bimetallic and homogeneous material possessed by the world was decomposed into two monometallic materials heterogenous to each other—the material gold, the sole metal admitted to free coinage in Europe and America, and the material silver, the sole monetary metal in Asia, a twofold monometallism, which has rendered the commercial and financial relations between the two halves of the world almost as complicated and hazardous as if the exchanges between them were made by barter. 6. Whereas, moreover, the States of the Continent of Europe and the United States of America, while admitting gold alone to free coinage, are encumbered with coined silver, and the silver coins of one country cannot be converted into money in other countries unless in Asia, but then undergoing all the loss resulting from the difference between the ratio at which such silver has been coined with regard to gold and the much smaller ratio of gold realized on disposing of silver for an Asiatic destination now that the universal par no longer exists, a ratio which would become smaller and smaller if the offers for sale of silver happened to be resumed and continued. 7. Whereas it is, in fact, impossible to withdraw from circulation and get rid of the coined silver, not only because of the terrible fall which the Asiatic exchange would experience and of the enormous losses which would have to be borne, but also because of the immense void such withdrawal would leave behind it—a monetary void which could not be filled either with the present gold, which has already its use, or with the future gold, which has not yet issued from the mines in general, and that chaos extremely prejudicial to the interests of all nations, without a single exception, is solely attributable to monetary laws now in force in Europe and the United States, and cannot be put an end to except by reverting to bimetallism. 8. And, whereas, such reversion to bimetallism and the adoption of the ratio 15½ by a preponderating group of nations would have the immediate effect of re-establishing on a very solid basis the old universal par of value between the two metals, of enabling Europe without any loss to employ its old silver crowns in paying America, and reciprocally of enabling the United States, when their balance of trade allows it, to pay Europe with silver from their mines; and, lastly, of making silver a universal money, while retaining gold on the footing of 15½ as European money. Now, therefore, actuated by all these considerations, the American, French, &c., delegates have resolved by common accord to submit to the ratification of their respective Governments the following Convention:—Article 1. The United States of America, the French Republic, &c., form themselves into a Bimetallic Union on the terms and conditions hereinafter stipulated. Art. 2. The members of the Union shall admit gold and silver to mintage without any limitation of quantity and shall adopt the ratio of 1 to 15½ between the weight of pure metal contained in the monetary unit in gold and the weight of pure metal contained in the same unit in silver. Art. 3. On condition of this ratio of 1 to 15½ being always observed, each State shall remain free to preserve its monetary types—dollar, franc, pound sterling, mark, or to change them. Art. 4. Any person shall be entitled to take any quantity of gold or silver, either in ingots or in foreign coins, to the mints of any member of the Union for the purpose of getting it back in the shape of coin bearing the State mark; the mintage shall be gratuitous to the public: each member of the Union shall bear the expense of its mintage. Art. 5. The mints of each State shall be bound to coin the metal brought by the public as speedily as possible and at the aforesaid ratio of 1 to 15½ between gold specie and silver specie; the coin thus manufactured shall be delivered to the person who shall have brought the metal or to his assigns: if the person bringing gold or silver requests immediate payment of the sum which would accrue to him after the interval of mintage that payment shall be made to him subject to a deduction which shall not exceed two per thousand; the sum shall be handed over at the will of the paying party in gold or silver coin or in notes being legal tender and convertible at sight into metallic money. Art. 6. The gold and silver money shall alike be legal tender to any amount in the State which shall have manufactured them. Art. 7. In each State the Government shall continue to issue as a monopoly its small change or tokens; it shall determine their quantity, and quality, and shall fix the amount above which no person shall be bound to receive them in payment. Art. 8. The fact of issuing or allowing to be issued paper money, convertible or otherwise, shall not relieve the State issuing it or allowing it to be issued from the above stipulated obligation of keeping its mints always open for the free mintage of the two metals at the ratio of 1 to 15½. Art. 9. Gold and silver, whether in ingots or in coin, shall be subject to no Customs duty either in importation or exportation. Art. 10. The reception of silver shall commence at the same date in all the mints of the Union. Art 11. The present Convention shall remain in force till the 1st of January, 1900. If a year before that date notice of its abrogation has not been given, it shall of full right be prolonged by tacit renewal till the 1st of January, 910, and so on by periods of ten years until such notice of abrogation shall have been given a year prior to the expiration of the current decennial period, it being, however, understood that notice of abrogation given by States having in Europe less than 20 millions of inhabitants, or subject to the inconvertible paper money system, while releasing those States shall no prevent or interfere with the decennial tacit renewal of the present Convention between the other members of the Union.

MR. WILLIAM PEARSON, Q.C., says a London contemporary, recently became possessed of a large fortune in a somewhat curious fashion. It was once his lot to plead the cause of a footman in a will case. The footman had been for many years the trusted servant of two maiden sisters. On their death they bequeathed the whole of their property, which was considerable, to the footman. The friends contested the will on the ground that it was made under "undue influence." The footman gained the day, thanks largely to the great efforts made on his behalf by Mr. Pearson. The successful client was most grateful for his counsel's services, and up to his death maintained a constant intercourse with Mr. Pearson, who was surprised to find himself constituted the sole heir. It is rare indeed that a lawyer by saving a cause secures a fortune.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madan & Co. (Limited), 84, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHOOTING OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

The following is a return of the results of the Annual Musketry Course for the Season 1887-88 of the British and Native Troops, serving in the Bombay Presidency :—

BRITISH CAVALRY.

Order.	Corps.	Figure.	Standard.
1	6th Dragoon Guards	111·95 33·94	Moderate.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1	L. Company	137·58	Good.*

* Only 12 men exercised.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1	2nd East Yorkshire Regt	141·89 46·34	Good.
2	2nd Lanc Fusiliers	133·30 39·18	Moderate.
3	2nd Durham Light Infy.	128·70 41·18	,,
4	2nd Gloster Regt	128·25 46·13	,,
5	2nd Rl Lancaster Regt...	126·39 37·84	,,
6	1st L. North Lanc Regt..	123·18 37·04	,,
7	2nd Royal Dublin Fus ...	121·50 35·94	,,
8	1st Royal Fusiliers	110·21 33·41	,,

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1	2nd Bombay Lancers	97·86	Very good.
2	3rd Q. O. Lt. Cavalry	89·55	Good.
3	4th Bombay Cavalry	75·70	Moderate.*
4	Aden Troop.....	72·33	,,
5	7th Bombay Cavalry.....	68·92	Bad.
6	5th Bombay Cavalry	64·43	,,
7	6th Bombay Cavalry	55·67	,,
...	Sappers and Miners	62·98	Bad†

* 1st Lancers in Burmah not exercised.
† Cavalry course.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1	13th Bombay Infantry.....	130·19	Good.*
2	30th Bombay Infantry.....	127·24	,,
3	29th Bombay Infantry.....	123·19	,,
4	4th Bombay Rifles	122·40	,,
5	8th Bombay Infantry	119·66	Moderate.†
6	3rd Bombay Light Infantry	118·75	,,
7	21st Bombay Infantry	118·04	,,
8	9th Bombay Infantry	115·60	,,
9	26th Bombay Infantry ...	114·86	,,
10	19th Bombay Infantry.....	114·53	,,
11	12th Bombay Infantry.....	114·37	,,
12	5th Bombay Infantry	112·68	,, ‡
13	7th Bombay Infantry	112·65	,,
14	24th Bombay Infantry.....	112·44	,,
15	28th Bombay Infantry.....	110·66	,,
16	17th Bombay Infantry.....	109·18	Bad.
17	22nd Bombay Infantry.....	109·02	,,
18	23rd Bombay Depot.....	103·95	,,
19	20th Bombay Infantry.....	107·87	,,
20	16th Bombay Infantry.....	106·21	,,
21	1st Bombay Infantry	105·77	,,
22	10th Bombay Infantry.....	102·57	,, †

* 2nd Bombay Infantry, (Gres). Practice cancelled owing to irregularities.
† 14th Bombay Infantry : not exercised, line building. 25th and 27th Bombay Infantry : not exercised, sewing in Burma.
‡ In Burma—only 57 men exercised.

LOCAL CORPS.—Cavalry.

1	2nd Central India Horse ...	88·61	Good.
2	2nd Cavalry H. C.....	83·75	,,
3	Erinpura Irregular Force...	81·86	,,
4	1st Cavalry H. C.	73·36	Moderate.

LOCAL CORPS.—Infantry.

1	Erinpura Irregular Force...	109·84	Bad.
2	Meywar Bheel Corps	109·63	,,
3	5th Infantry H. C.....	106·45	,,
4	Malwa Bheel Corps	76·55	,,

Representations have been made of the unsuitability of the regulation musketry course to the Malwa Bheel Corps, and the following modified course has been sanctioned :—

Range Practice.—Ten shots standing, at 100 yards, at a third class target ; ten shots kneeling or sitting, at 300 yards, at a 3rd class target ; ten shots lying down, at 300 yards, at a 2nd class target ; and ten shots lying down, at 400 yards, at a 1st class target.

Field Practices.—Volley firing, ten shots, at 3 0, and ten shots at 400 yards ; independent firing, ten shots at 320 to 100 yards ; moving target, ten shots, at 150 yards ; vanishing targets, ten shots, at 150 yards ; skirmishing, ten shots, at 400 to 200 yards ; company field firing, ten shots ; regimental field firing, ten shots.

The above course will not be compulsory ; very strict musketry supervision will not be insisted on, but the corps will not be eligible for musketry rewards, and the shooting will not be included in any of the annual reports. A similar modified course may be adopted by the Meywar Bheel Corps.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. H. C. MACDONALD, S. C., has been permitted to return to duty.

COL. ROWLAND R. WALLACE, S. C., has been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

COL. JOPP, S. C., has been gazetted Quartermaster-General of Bombay, vice Lieut.-Col. Watling.

LIEUT. F. L. VINCENT, 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. (BREVET-COL.) C. D'U. LATOUCHE and Lieut.-Col. (Brevet-Col.) A. T. Moore became entitled to Colonels' allowances from the 29th ult.

CAPTAIN JAMES STEWART KING, S. C., having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Major with effect from the 1st instant.

LIEUT. H. R. MEAD, Officiating Staff Officer, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, by the Secretary of State :—Major H. C. Hogg, S. C., four months ; Col. W. H. Stopford, 5th Bo. Cavalry, six months ; and Captain H. R. D. Thomas, S. C., three months.

THE sentence of death passed by Court-Martial upon Gunner Kelly, of R-3 R. A., stationed at Dinapore, for the murder of Sergeant-Major Burton on the 29th June last, has been confirmed from Head-Quarters, and only awaits arrival of the warrant to be put in execution.

IN future operations in the Field the Provost Marshall's Department will consist of the following :—(I).—For the Head-Quarters of an Army Corps : 1 Principal Provost Marshal, 1 Provost Marshal, 4 Assistant Provosts (non-commissioned officers) and 20 Assistant Provosts (privates). (II).—For a Division : 1 Provost Marshall, 4 Assistant Provosts (non-commissioned officers) and 20 Assistant Provosts (privates.) (III).—For a detached Brigade : 1 Provost Marshall, 2 Assistant Provosts (non-commissioned officers) and 10 Assistant Provosts (privates). The Principal Provost Marshall will be an active officer of the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SULTANPUR.

AN accident which might have been serious occurred at half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday night to the up mail from Calcutta to Darjeeling at Sultanpur, about fifty miles north of Sara. Four third-class carriages, one second and a break-van left the rails and rolled down the embankment. The second-class carriage was smashed to pieces, the break-van broken and the third-class vehicle less seriously damaged. The native passengers in one third-class carriage were thrown in a heap against the lower end of it, which was forced out, and four persons received scalp wounds and contusions. No lives were lost. The second class carriage was fortunately empty, the only passenger in it at starting having changed to a first. The cause of the accident is said to be due to the driver stopping too quickly, and thus causing the carriages behind the engine to jump at the points and leave the rails. The line was of course blocked.

Great delay occurred in sending the passengers by the down mail to Calcutta. This train arrived there about about five o'clock on Monday afternoon. This delay was due to the indecision of the native station-master at Sultanpur. If an engine had been brought from Sara the arrival of the down mail need not have been delayed.

Another correspondent states that the train was approaching Sultanpur, 60 miles from Sara, when the coupling of the carriage next to the engine and tender parted. The engine proceeded on, the driver being apparently unaware that he had lost his train, and the guard equally ignorant that he had lost his engine. The engine slowed and drew up at Sultanpur ; and shortly afterwards the train, which was following with an accelerated motion owing to a slight incline towards the station, dashed into the engine and tender. Half-a-dozen carriages were derailed by the shock, and three rolled down the embankment. Fortunately only one native passenger and a native railway employe were in the first carriage that collided with the tender, and which was considerably smashed up. These two men are rather severely injured.

Mr. Finney, the Deputy Manager, and the Locomotive and Traffic Superintendents, left Sealdah by Monday's mail to hold a departmental inquiry.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

IT is gratifying to find that the Bank of Madras is in the enjoyment of much prosperity. The times are proverbially hard, trade all along the line is depressed, and enterprise is not active ; yet in the twelve months ending 30th June last, the Presidency Bank made a profit of over 6 lakhs, which, with the Rs. 44,825 carried over on the 1st July 1887, gave a sum equivalent to fully 13 per cent. on the capital available for disposal. 5 lakhs have been distributed to shareholders in a 10 per cent. dividend, and the reserve fund has been increased by 1 lakh to 12 lakhs, equivalent to 24 per cent. of the Bank's capital. The chairman stated at the annual meeting that the Directors had held to the principal "that advantage should be taken of years of prosperity to steadily pile up the reserve, but the position is now sufficiently satisfactory to make it a matter of consideration whether they should not now slack off somewhat in the annual additions to the Fund, and pay away a larger proportion of the profits in dividends." A month's pay (amounting to close on Rs. 35,000) was granted by way of bonus to the executive during the year in recognition of the services to which the prosperity of the Bank is largely due. The zeal and ability of the secretary and treasurer were very cordially acknowledged at the meeting.—*Mail.*

FRAUDS IN THE MADRAS POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

THIS case, in which Mahomed Abdul Wahab, a special Post Peon attached to the General Post Office, Madras, was charged with theft by a servant, criminal breach of trust by a public servant, and stealing the contents of a Post letter, offences punishable under section 381 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 48 Act XIV of 1866 Postal Act, in that he on the 8th March last extracted seven currency notes, of the value of Rs. 335, from a Registered letter addressed to Mahomed Hanieff Sahib, a merchant, residing at Moothialpet, was again resumed. Moosathee Mull, the first witness examined, said : I keep a jewellery shop at Bombay. I have an agent in Madras, Mahomed Hanieff. I remitted to him on the 28th February last Rs. 335, by a registered letter, enclosing three notes for Rs 100 each, three for 10 each, and one five rupee note. I did not hear from him that the notes had reached safe. About twenty days after I had forwarded the registered letter. I received a telegram for Mahomed Hanieff that the notes had been extracted from the registered letter I had forwarded to his address, and plain paper substituted for them. I then went to the Post Office at Bombay and reported this to the authorities. They informed me that they knew nothing about the fraud. I then pointed out to them the entry in my book forwarding the notes. The numbers of the three-hundred-rupee notes in the registered letter were:—S-1271299, S-30 27963, S-3030281. Of the the small notes I kept no numbers. Other witnesses were called and the case was then adjourned.—*Times.*

MADRAS.

STRIKE OF A SHIP'S CREW.—On Monday morning Captain H. L. Wilson, of the steamer Clan Cameron, charged thirty-three men, forming the greater portion of this lascar crew, before Mr. Sultan Mohideen Saib, with wilful disobedience to lawful commands by refusing to work on board the steamer, at 9 a.m., yesterday morning. The Captain said that the accused had signed articles on the 8th March last to work on board for a year, they were never ill-treated, nor starved, nor was any complaint of any kind made to him. He promised them leave for two days, and a month's advance to enjoy themselves, but they all demanded their immediate discharge. The accused charged the Captain with ill treatment and starvation, and preferred going to jail, where they would be fed three times a day. His Worship sentenced each to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—*Mail.*

FEE FOR MAKING A MATRIMONIAL MATCH.—A suit has been instituted in the High Court of Judicature at Madras against Rajah G. N. Gajapathi Rao of Vizagapatam, late Member of the Legislative Council, Madras, by one T. Vencatasubbier, who was a confidential agent under the Rajah for some time past, for the recovery of Rs. 5,000, being the promised remuneration for his negociating the marriages of the said nobleman's two daughters. It would appear that the plaintiff was selected to travel over the whole of India in quest of eligible husbands for the Rajah's daughters, and that the promised remuneration was withheld owing to some misunderstanding between plaintiff and the late Ramaswamy Iyer, chief adviser to the Rajah. The case comes on for settlement of issues on the 13th instant.—*Ibid.*

THE USE OF PIGEONS IN WAR.

THE question of the employment of pigeons in the operations of war lends a special importance to the use the Italians are making of these birds in Abyssinia. *L'Esercito* furnishes on this subject some interesting details :—

The posts of Digdegha, the wells of Tata, as well as the detachments sent out to reconnoitre towards Ailet Assur, &c. send their reports by means of the pigeons from the dovecot in stalls at Massowa, when they are forwarded to the headquarters at Saati. On rainy days, and when the communications are confidential, the dispatches are introduced into goose-quills and sealed ; but as this operation, above all when the troops are on the march, entails a certain loss of time, they must only, when possible, write the despatch on the leaf of the pocket-book with which every officer and non-commissioned officer is provided the despatch is then tied to a tail-feather of the bird. Conventional signs are also used in the case of a detachment being surprised by the enemy and not having time to send a telegram. For instance, when one or more pigions arrive at the dovecot without despatches and with the loss of some tail-feathers it is a sign that the troops have been attacked. Sometimes marks made with colour supply such-and-such information. Each detachment carries three or four pigeons in a light basket of bamboo and net. The distances being short, each despatch is sent by one pigeon. A first despatch is sent at the hour fixed in advance by the commander, the others successively as there is news to transmit. The pigeon baskets is borne by soldiers, who relieve one another at stated intervals. The grains of wheat and vessels of water are confided to a corporal who has the care of the pigeons. When the detachment has to remain absent more than a day, they take with them four pigeons with wheat and water in a leathern case. If they have to return in a day, they carry but three pigeons with the food and drink necessary.

The frequent arrival of these birds from all quarters presents a curious appearance. When they arrive they perch at the window of the dovecot, where their mates and young await them. To enter they must pass through a sort of cage-trap, which does not permit them to return and at the same time separates them from the other pigeons. The weight of the new-comer sets an electric bell ringing ; and this signal continues all the time the bird remains in the trap ; thus giving notice to the sergeant of the guard, who takes the despatch and forwards to head-quarters.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

A PARIS journal, the *Soleil*, publishes the speech delivered by the Comte de Paris, to which Reuter made reference three weeks ago. The speech, it appears was made to a deputation of Parisian workingmen who had complained very bitterly of the legal impediment against workingmen's association, and had expressed a hope that the monarchy would remove their disabilities and promote their interests. The Comte said :—

My Friends,—I thank you for visiting me in my exile for the purpose of telling me of the sufferings, the wants, and the hopes of the artisans of Paris. You are quite right in supposing that my eyes are constantly directed towards our country ; that my thoughts dwell among you ; that I sympathise with your sufferings, inquire into your wants, and am preparing to realise your hopes. You have given far too much credit to those who are deceiving you by fallacious promises, and have no object beyond the gratification of their own personal ambition. What is it they have ever given you? Universal suffrage. But that alone cannot secure your independence and happiness. Freedom of association has been persistently denied you. You have seen how utterly powerless your present rulers have proved to cure the evils from which you suffer. You have understood that what is needed is a power strong enough to rise above mere party considerations, and stable enough to be provident. The working man suffers because national prosperity is gravely compromised. The Monarchy is better able to restore it than any other *regime*. Of course it will not be able in a day to bring back that prosperity which is now but a memory of the past ; but the confidence it will inspire must stimulate a resumption of business. The Monarchy will inspire confidence not only at home, but abroad. When Europe sees that France does not, as is now the case, compromise the gravest interest of national industry and agriculture either from motives of private interest or through ignorance, then France will be listened to with more respect. The present Government is not sure enough of itself, and of its credit, to venture to deal with grave and economic and social questions. It is evident that the best way of promoting the cause of national labour would be to diminish the military burdens which crush our population and our Budget, and that such a measure could not be applied without a previous understanding between France and her powerful neighbours.

The Comte then went on to say that France was yearning for the Government which would put an end to the divisions and quarrels between her children, and he said :—

This work of reconciliation would be the easier from the fact that the different classes of society have now no conflicting interests. There are now no barriers to remove, no privileges to destroy, no political rights to conquer. The triumph of any one form of Government would never again be the triumph of one class over another. Thus all impartial minds clearly discern the close solidarity existing between the employers of labour and the employed. On the day when, taking his stand upon the renewal of the National compact, the representative of the Monarchical tradition undertook his work of reconciliation, he knew that he would not appeal in vain to the patriotism of those who made up the great French people. We shall draw our inspiration from the words which changed the face of the world nineteen hundred years ago—'Peace upon Earth and Goodwill to Men.'"

The *Temps* remarks that it would be interesting to know how many working-men these twenty-seven delegates represent, by whom they were elected, and when, for it is certainly a surprise to those who know Paris best, to be told that there is any considerable body of workmen in Paris who are in favour of the Monarchy.

THE SCILLONIANS.

MR. FRANK BANFIELD in the *Gentleman's Magazine* writes :—

Superstition is not more prevalent in Scilly than in most small places. There is no little nervousness about ghosts, nevertheless. Many of the houses are old and the wind howls dismally around, about, and through them and stormy nights. Modern Scilly, too, had a shock to the tone of its moral and mental system in the sudden suicide of the late Chaplain at the parsonage of St. Mary's. He is said to "walk" a great deal, and, if all reports are true, a little noisily. Considerable alarm has prevailed on this account. The good old island doctor scion of an ancient Cornish family endeavoured in not unoriginal fashion to reassure the feeble-minded. A bleak December night has seen Æsculapius proceed at midnight to the lonely churchyard by the sea. While the waves murmurred hoarsely on the rock-strewn beach below, he lighted his pipe at the grave of the unfortunate clergyman who rested so uneasily. Thus science fulfils its enlightening mission in the world, even in remotest nooks and corners. For my part, I take leave to doubt whether some of our London luminaries of modern discovery, and so on, would not have hesitated to perform that feat with the lucifer. Take it in all its bearings it was a throwing down the gauntlet to the spirits, which many materialists would prefer doing by deputy. Nervousness, bred of isolation, is responsible for alarms of the type of this one, which our good Doctor Moyle sought to allay. For the Scillonian, in the main, are theoretically Sadducee in such matters, except when common report unsettles scepticism. Then ill-lighted roads, and gusty coners, windswept to the hoarse accompaniment of the ocean, as it chafes granite boulder against granite boulder, or falls in angry rumble on a pebble-strewn shore, are suggestive of eerie possibilities. But whatever it be, whether the parson's ghost, the doctor's midnight ramble, the carryings on of Mary Jane, or her lively grief under promptings of remorse, all is public property in Scilly. The inhabitants prey upon each other for news. Like the Athenians of old, they are keen after some new thing. Gossiping flourishes apace. Love can find no dell sacred from prying eyes, and, an inheritance from past seafaring days, spyglasses are common. The Scillonian cannot go far out of range of the naked eye of his neighbour. He is never sure that he is not being fixed by his telescope. So he is wonderfully wary and circumspect in his goings, wearing gingerly the white flower of a blameless life. Therefore he is much affected to solitude and reflection. He will walk often alone, for he ponders deeply promblems of profundity, deeming that in a world of slander and mischief-making his own thoughts are his safest companions. Occasionally the monotony of individual existence is broken by a quiet party. The entertainer gives a tea at six, and a more formidable supper at ten. What is known as heavy cake, a culinary compound never met with out of Cornwall, is always to the fore for the first meal. Clotted cream is also offered to the guests. To feed them is one thing, however ; to amuse them quite another. Dancing in not a few houses is held to partake of the nature of forbidden fruit, while cards are a snare of one terrible and unmentionable. Then the Scillonian abhors jesting. He is far too staid and superior to relish conversation that savours of flippancy. Any mild traditional joke he allows himself to repeat he lays to the account of some buried island worthy, who has long gone hence to answer for his levity. Possibly this is because of late years the young generation has moved away so quickly, leaving behind only their more lethargic brethren, who are grateful to be infused with the salt and wisdom of predominating age. There is one entertainment, at any on the palate of the rate, that never palls islander ; that is, the arrival of the steamer, especially in the summer months. Busy as he may be, he will strive to be a witness of that event. As a self-respecting Scillonian he would know at first hand who has come by the "boat," what outwandered sons or daughters of the soil have returned after a long pilgrimage, and how many strangers have intruded on his native land. Then, when everyone has stepped ashore, and there is no scrap of strange humanity left to feast the eyes and speculate upon, all Scilly that desires to keep actively abreast of the march of the times moves up from the pier. The great function of the day is over ; there is nothing further to do but to talk about it, to find out who has received letters, and if they contain anything of interest. Moreover, politics are not forgotten. At the newsroom the *Times*, more generally in the domestic circle the *Western Morning News* and the *Western Daily Mercury*, are carefully studied. The *Cornisman* and the *Cornish Telegraph* give more immediately local news, and in their columns Scilly reads approvingly reports of its own performances ; the number of baskets of lilies which the Lady of the Isles took to Penzance on her last voyage, the proceedings at the Wesleyan school-treat, or of a meeting made memorable by Bryanite or teetotal oratory of more than usual brilliancy.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF JUDGES.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says :—

This is a matter in which the judgment of the Cabinet has been overruled by the wishes of the Liberal Unionist leaders ; and in reality it is of them that such journals as the *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, and *Economist* complain (and they speak for great numbers of liberal-minded Unionists) when they question the wisdom of appointing any such court of enquiry as the Government have proposed. But perhaps the Liberal Unionist leaders did not overlook the aforesaid considerations either : in any case they are by no means unimportant. Seeing whom we have to deal with, it is very much to the purpose that a jury is an impersonal body so to speak. Twelve men are taken as by lot (but not without right of challenge on either side), from the common citizenship of the country. Nobody is more convinced than ourselves of the fearless impartiality of the Bench ; but it is impossible not to see that the men of whom the suggested tribunal would be composed must be put to a great strain which a jury would be unconscious of. Moreover, it may be assumed that the judges in the proposed court, will not give their verdict as a jury does : simply for or against the defendant. They will have to expound, to explain, to report ; and should they be compelled to decide for the *Times*—(for each of them a responsibility far greater than for any member of a jury) we know by long and full experience what a clatter of misrepresentation and personal denunciation will immediately arise from the Parnellite ranks. Now, if the accused persons had been left to appeal to an ordinary court, of their own motion, there could not be much of that sort of thing at the end of the trial ; or, if there had, it would have been vague, wild, and ineffective. Another consideration of no small importance in a case like this is, that in an ordinary trial before a jury the proceedings of the court must go straight on from day to day ; which is known to be a safeguard against the sort of tricks and expedients for which adjournment, now for a couple of days and now for a week, supplies opportunity. That, however, as well as some other points of objection, we may pass over, to come to another of very great gravity. In offering this Commission the government—or rather, perhaps, we should say the Administration—have by clear implication admitted that the Parnellites are right when they complain that justice for them is not to be hoped for in the courts of law. This complaint—this allegation—has been the very ground of their refusal to proceed against the *Times* in the regular way. Up to Thursday of last week the Administration refused to listen to the allegation as untrue as a libel on the courts. But now, what are we to reply if the Irish agitators and the Irish people assert that Mr. Smith's offer is tantamount to an admission that Mr. Parnell and his friends were right ; and that, after all, it would not be just to force on them the alternative of leaving their accusers unanswered, or of appealing to the ordinary tribunals? It is hard to see what convincing answer to such an assertion can be given ; and the worst of it is that the argument which will be raised on this concession will be made applicable to all future cases both in England and Ireland.

ROYAL DIVORCES.

THE case of the unfortunate Queen Nathalie does not stand alone in the history of Royal ladies. In our own century there have been three Royal divorces, but perhaps the lot of none of them was so painful as that of the young Queen of Servia. The first Sovereign who was divorced from his wife was Napoleon I. He abandoned Josephine Beauharnais in order to marry the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria. As there was no real cause for the divorce, it was put forward on behalf of the Emperor that the marriage was celebrated by a Republican priest only, and therefore it was not valid according to the laws of the Church of Rome. The most notorious Royal divorce case in recent English history is, of course, that of George IV. of England, who wanted to get rid of his wife, the poor Princess Caroline, from whom he had lived separated for many years. A bill was introduced to Parliament for the purpose, and was strenuously opposed on behalf of the Queen by Henry Brougham, afterwards Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and Thomas Denman, afterwards Lord Denman, Lord Chief-Justice of England. What these two counsel said against the King would be enough to get three hundred counsel into prison on the Continent or make Judges faint. The bill was allowed, by a small majority, to be read a second time ; but public opinion was so much against it that the Government thought it better to withdraw it after the third reading. So the King's wish was not carried out, and the whole scandal was in vain. The poor Queen died a few weeks after her accession ; but the King never married again. Crown Prince William of Wurtemberg, the father of the present King Charles of Wurtemberg, was compelled in 1808, by Napoleon I. to marry the Princess Caroline Augusta of Bavaria. The marriage was celebrated on June 8 ; but the young couple separated the very same day, and never again saw each other. In 1814 they were divorced, and the Princess two years afterwards married Francis I, Emperor of Austria, and in 1825 was crowned Queen of Hungary.

ENGLISH COTTON EXPORTS TO THE EAST.

THE Board of Trade returns for June respecting the exports of cotton yarns continue, on the whole, says the *Economist*, satisfactory, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Subjoined are the statistics for the month of June in the last three years, and also for the past half-year and the same half of the two preceding years :—

	June.	Six Months Ending June 30.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1888	18,797,200	126,540,200
1887	17,562,800	120,084,800
1886	22,814,000	129,632,900

The most noteworthy feature of this year's shipments is the continued demand from China and Japan. Here are the figures :—

EXPORTS to JAPAN and CHINA.

	June.	Six Months Ending June 30.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1888	3,495,100	25,615,700
1887	2,513,700	11,396,400
1886	3,076,500	15,066,400

This increase in the takings of Japan and China has greatly strengthened the cotton yarn market, and indeed, but for this revival from these two leading outlets, export specimens would have experienced a rather poor trade, for the Continental demand has fallen off.

The instances of increase in addition to China and Japan are :—

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Bombay	1,900,000	Egypt	300,000
Madras	500,000	Sweden	160,000
Bengal	400,000		

With regard to the export yarn trade, little change is noticeable since the last monthly report. Speaking broadly, spinners are fairly well engaged, but the contracts unexecuted are in a few cases rather lighter than a few weeks ago. At the moment there is no weight of business offering, though the inquiry from India seems a trifle more cheerful.

Our cotton cloths exports also are favourable in the aggregate. Below are the particulars for the past three years :—

	June.	Six Months Ending June 30.
	Yards.	Yards.
1888.....	375,864,700	2,453,213,000
1887.....	349,777,100	2,399,499,500
1886.....	425,462,300	2,373,318,800

To China and Japan we owe chiefly the continued large shipments, as indicated in the following figures :—

SHIPMENTS to JAPAN and CHINA.

	June.	Six Months Ending June 30.
	Yards.	Yards.
1888	50,581,100 ...	370,560,000
1887	45,173,200 ...	285,298,100
1886	46,744,400 ...	267,450,800

WHAT particular afflatus of gentility belongs to the title of "Esq." on a letter would now-a-days surpass the wits of all the heralds to define. A very large number of people address their friends respectfully as "Mr." upon the same practical plan of respectability that induces customers to abandon a fashion, the moment it is imitated for the masses on a farthing a head scale of profits. But a clerk in the employment of the Board of Guardians at Greenwich has set himself up as a combination of herald and Lord Chamberlain in addressing the members of the Board. He has arbitrarily but conscientiously addressed some as "Mr" and others as "Esq." This distinction without any real difference has raised a whirlwind, and as those members who were "Mistered" did not like to be "Esquired" merely because a clerk had been snobbishly invidious, it has been finally determined by the Board that henceforth the distinction of "Esquire" shall not apply to guardians, but that all alike shall be addressed as "Mr." We are a good deal behind the French in the catholicity of "Mr." They use the combination of "M.le Duc," or "M.le Marquis."

A NEW FRENCH SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

THE French newspapers announce that, as the outcome of fresh agreements come to between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the State, alterations are about to be made in the Australian line of steamers, and fresh services are going to be created with Madagascar, Zanzibar, and India. The steam packet Sydney will start from Marseilles on August 1 to inaugurate the new itinerary of the Australian line, which will be as follows :—Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mahe, King, George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Numea. Both going and returning there will be a connexion at Mahe for Reunion and the Mauritius. Moreover, upon the return voyage, the Australian and new Caledonian mail will connect at Aden with a new line to Kurrachee and Bombay. It may be added that in future the Australian mail will leave Marseilles, not every fourth week, but on the 1st of each month. Upon August 12 the new line of steamers to Madagascar, with the following itinerary:—Port Said, Suez, Obock, Aden, Zanzibar, Mayotte, Nossi-Be, Diogo-Suarez, Ste. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion, and the Mauritius, will be started, and on the outward voyage there will be a connexion at Aden for Kurrachee and Bombay. After fuelling at the Mauritius, the steamer will return to Reunion to connect with the Australian line at Mahe by way of the Mauritius. The return voyage will be made from Reunion, the steamers calling at the same ports as on the outward voyage. These alterations will shorten the voyage to Australia and open up new direct communications with Obock, Madagascar, and Zanzibar, besides creating a new service to India.—*Times.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon. the Secy of State for India :—Lieut H R Mead, 2nd Batta Durham L I, Offig Wing Officer, 16th Bo Infantry, 9th June 1887.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps are entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified :—Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) C D'Urban LaTouche ; and Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) A T Moore, C B, V C, 22th July, 1888.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 23rd June 1888 :—

23rd Bombay Infantry—Havaldar Ahibram Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Babaji Jadhao, deceased.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which has been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Capt J S King, 1st August, 1888.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 13th July 1888 :—7th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Jhanda Singh to be Subhedar vice Gopal Jadhav, pensioned ; and Color Havaldar Sital Parshad Misir to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Jhanda Singh, promoted.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 23rd July 1888 :—26th Bombay Infantry—Subhedar Sayyid Akbar Ali to be Subhedar-Major vice Bhima Mali, removed.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886 :—Capt A Pringle, S C, Squadron Comdr, 2nd Lancers. Pension service sixteenth year, commenced 30th Dec 1887.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut. C H Macdonald, Bo Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Major H C Hog, Bo S C, four months, medical certificate ; Col W H Stopford, 5th Bo Cavy, six months, medical certificate ; and Capt H R D Thomas, Bo S C, three months, medical certificate.

Lieut F L Vincent, 2nd Battn King's Own (York L I), is appointed a Probationer for the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from 1st Augt 1888.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No. 634, dated 3rd August 1888, is republished:—"Ordnance Department.—Sub-Condr W Kennedy to be Conductor ; Store Sergt W F Maxfield, Asst Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Sub-Condr on probation, seconded ; Store Serg J H G Bell, Assist Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Sub-Condr on probation, seconded ; Store Sergt J Lonergan to be Sub-Conduc tor on probation, with effect from the 6th May 1888, vice Conductor Michael O'Shea, transferred to the pension establishment."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to allow Mr Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, late First Class, first grade Subordinate Judge, under Act XVII of 1879 for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, to retain for life his *ex-officio* title of Rao Bahadur.

Lieut-Col W A Salmon and Lieut-Col F M Hunter, CB, CSI, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Cutch, on the 12th July 1888.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B Stewart, Assist Collr in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

The leave of absence on private affairs for six months from 16th Jan 1888 granted to Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki, Second Class Subordinate Judge, by Government Notification No 7383, dated 22nd Dec last, is commuted into furlough for seven months.

Mr O E S Steele is appointed to be sub pro tem. City Magistrate of Karachi, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr F Gibbons.

Mr Babaji Vinayak, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Alibag in the Thana District, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from 25th March to 8th April 1888, both days inclusive.

Azam Gobindram Salamatrai, Acting Head Munshi of Taluka Shahdadpur in the district of Upper Sindh Frontier, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr T S Hamilton is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat during the absence of Mr S Hammick, or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pitambar having resigned his appointment as Special Magistrate, the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class within the limits of the town of Kapadvanj in the Kaira Dist, conferred on him by Govt Notification No 787, dated 5th February, 1886, are hereby withdrawn.

Mr H F Aston, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave for three months from the 24th July 1888.

Mr E H Moscardi has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr H F Aston, or till further orders.

Col G C Grant, Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, is appointed to perform the duties of Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr G McCorkell, or till

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abana, 1,966 tons, Captain F F Beaman, from Liverpool, arrived in port yesterday, with a cargo of 3,497 tons coals for the G I P Ry Co. She is consigned to the Captain.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brittania ...	1991	F. S. Blight	B	W. & A.Graham & Co.
„ Clan Graham	1911	C.Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
„ Werneth Hall	2020	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
„ ClanMackay	1422	A. Johnstone ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Locksley Hall	2578	T. Collin.....	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Astræa.....	2090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Poseidon ..	2510	S. Mersa.....	2	O. Von Hoffer.
„ Mecca	986	Macfadyen.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland.....	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kt. Errant..	2284	J. J.G. Mathews	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	Abana (s)	Beaman	Liverpool, July 12.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Clan Graham (s)..	Alexander ..	Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Malda, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
„ Kt. of St. George, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
5 Simla s .....Magor .....Moulmein, Aug. 1.
City of Bombay s ..Anderson ..Glasgow, June 29.
Arratoon Apcar s ..Olifent .....Singapore, July 29.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
6 Dacca s .... Calcutta.
Goa s .... Calcutta.
7 Sirdhana s..... ..... Negapatam.
Aug. DEPARTURE.
6 Eastern Prince s .. .. Cuddalore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—130 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew ; 182 cwts coir yarn, L Manekchund.
Iran s—5,999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—6 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt. Errant s—1,251 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—101 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Rice, Captain, Bombay, R. E., on duty, from Poona.
Carter, Major, Bombay, R. E., on leave, from Poona.
Roome, Lieut, 7th Bombay Cavalry, on language leave, from Sealkot.

AUGUST 9.

Coleridge, Captain, N. Lancashire Regt., on leave from Mhow.
Rooke, Lieut., 5th Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Sealkot.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Coleridge, Captain, North Lanc Regt., on leave, to Calcutta.
Cunningham, Colonel, Bombay, A. Q. M. G., on privilege leave, to Ahmedabad.
Rice, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Poona.
Wilkins, Surgeon Major, Marine Battn., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commanding B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 10th August, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club Room this evening at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.
2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to return as soon as possible the Company's rolls sent in for corrections.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—
3. There will be drill with swords at the Town Hall, this evening at 5-30 p.m., for trained members.
4. There will be practice at the Colaba range on Saturday afternoon.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·960
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	8·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of Wind.*WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	4·5
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total for during month	5·44
„ „ year	45·64
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th inst. ...	0·25

* From midnight to midnight.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89...£1,400,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 4th August 1888 .....£ 4,754,100
Balance to be remitted from 5th August 1888 to 31st March, 1889 .....£ 9,245,900

THE French Budget Committee has been examining Ministers with reference to the credit of 67,000,000 francs asked for with reference to the defence of the naval ports. Admiral Krantz said he considered the proposed naval defences of Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon to be indispensable, especially at Cherbourg, where the naval forces were liable to destruction in the event of a night attack by torpedo-boats. He was of opinion that breakwaters, reducing the opening of the harbour to 430 yards in width, would render it perfectly safe. Cherbourg was the only harbour of refuge where a fleet could assemble to defend the coast, from Dunkirk to Brest. Brest was easier to defend, but breakwaters were needed to make it altogether secure. The works were intended not to prevent the enemy's ships from drawing near and firing a few shells, but rather to close the entrance against torpedo-boats. The Admiralty regard the reduction of the width of the entrances from 1,700 metres to 400 and 300 metres as indispensable. In the course of the debate the Minister of Marine stated that absolute reliance could not be placed on the electric light to discover the passage of an enemy's torpedo-boats.

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"CHOICE NATURAL STICKS."

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SPECIAL NEW STOCK.

GENTS'
FINE BROWN SILK, a very useful Umbrella ... Rs. 12 0
SOFT TWILLED SILK, Light Paragon Frames ... „ 14 0
Well finished, handsome Sticks, excellent value... „ 16 0
BEST BROWN SPITALFIELDS' SILK—Very choice ... „ 18 0
THE new seamless Wove Edges.A specialite ... „ 18 0
VERY RICH SILK—Sterling Silver Mounts ... „ 22 0

LADIES'
SOFT BROWN SILK—Selected Handles ... „ 10 8
Useful, Light, and Durable. Very Stylish... „ 13 8
RICH SOFT SILK—Best Paragon Frames ... „ 15 0
Handsome Sticks, Stylish Silver Mounts ... „ 15 0

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FOR AUGUST 1888
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of the medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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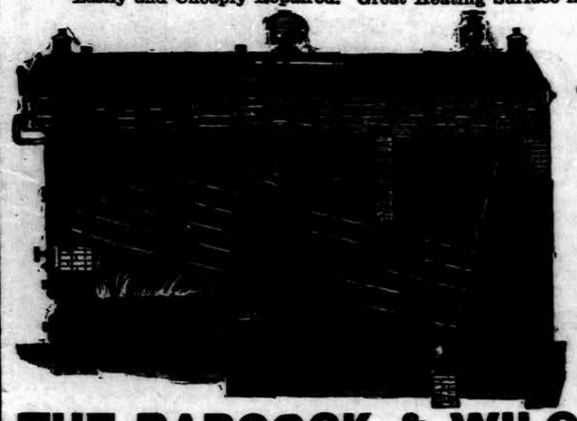

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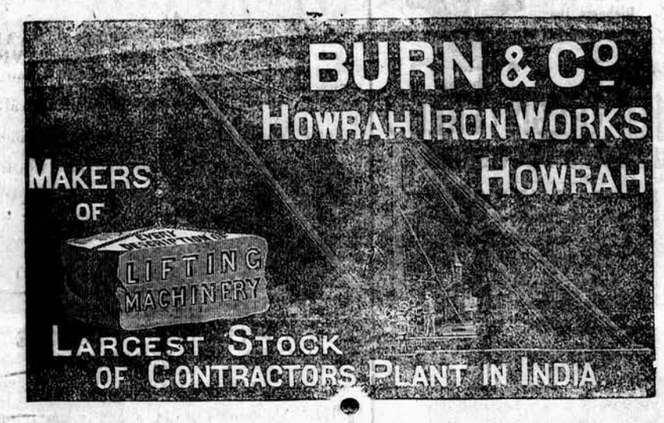

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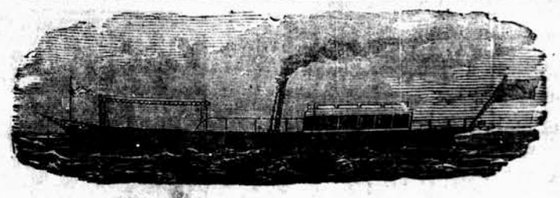

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Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT
Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co., Bombay.

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